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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

LOCAL NOTICES.

None but the Genuine.

For drugs, chemicals and patent medicines, go to Jos. Fleming's, 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond. He sells none but genuine preparations and disposes of such at prices which defy successful competition.

Carriages for Parties,

Operas, concerts, &c., can always be obtained at J. & W. J. Burns' Bazaar livery and sale stables, 149 Grant street, near Sixth avenue.

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And systematically, through Messrs. Griffin & Hoffman's authorized advertising agency for the newspapers, magazines and periodicals of the United States and Canada. Send for estimates to No. 1 St. Paul street, Baltimore, Md. Pittsburgh references—John H. Penny, Cashier First National Bank, and T. H. Young & Co.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

Renews the hair to its original color when faded.
Renews the nutritive matter which nourishes the hair.
Renews the growth of hair when bald.
Renews the beauty, giving hair its silken softness.
One bottle shows its effects.
R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.
For sale by all druggists. MW

The Genuine Liebig's Extract of Meat

Secures great economy, excellence in the preparation of beef tea. Buy none but that made by the "Liebig Extract of Meat Company." Baron Liebig's signature on every jar. For sale by druggists and grocers. J. Milhau's Sons, 183 Broadway, New York. TuF

Closing Out Sale—Goods at Cost.

Entire stock of piece goods, gent's furnishing goods and ready made clothing, to be closed out within sixty days. Leader and figures to be the index. Inquire at 82 Market street, B. Oppenheimer.

Bolton & Adams,

Dealers in clarified and wine vinegars, No. 109 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

W. D. Duffy,

Merchant Tailor, No. 24 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

Country Merchants Look to Your Interest.

You will save money by purchasing your drugs, patent medicines, chemicals, paints and dyes at McClarren & McKennan's drug store, 55 Market street, corner Diamond and Fifth avenue. OBSERVE THE RED SIGN.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

Receipts and Expenditures of the United States, by Quarters, for the Past Two Years.

A letter was written by Alexander Delmar, of New York, on the 26 of July last, addressed to Secretary Boutwell, and calling the latter's attention to the fact that he had heretofore neglected to comply with the provisions of section 6, act of June 17, 1844, which requires the publication every three months of the receipts and expenditures of the Treasury, and which law had fallen into disuse since the breaking out of the war. Secretary Boutwell deemed the notice well-timed, wrote a reply to Mr. Delmar on the subject, and ordered the preparation of the statement to be resumed. To this reform the following interesting and data is due. The following are the comparative receipts and expenditures of the United States by quarters for the past two years:

QUARTER ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1867.

Customs receipts	$ 48,071,908
Total receipts	48,071,908
War Department expenditures	30,047,497
Navy Department expenditures	5,579,346
Total expenditures	35,626,843

QUARTER ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1867.

Customs receipts	$ 52,907,305
Total receipts	52,907,305
War Department expenditures	31,278,491
Navy Department expenditures	3,088,444
Total expenditures	90,371,487

QUARTER ENDED MARCH 31, 1868.

Customs receipts	$ 48,161,161
Total receipts	51,781,961
War Department expenditures	27,927,945
Navy Department expenditures	3,981,249
Total expenditures	93,904,427

QUARTER ENDED JUNE 30, 1868.

Customs receipts	$ 41,256,221
Total receipts	130,619,72
War Department expenditures	44,577,44
Navy Department expenditures	4,961,829
Total expenditures	91,305,291

QUARTER ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1868.

Customs receipts	$ 49,670,591
Total receipts	99,262,81
War Department expenditures	27,277,77
Navy Department expenditures	5,609,786
Total expenditures	75,152,276

QUARTER ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1868.

Customs receipts	$ 46,930,601
Total receipts	76,708,30
War Department expenditures	28,287,62
Navy Department expenditures	6,205,179
Total expenditures	73,747,457

QUARTER ENDED MARCH 31, 1869.

Customs receipts	$ 49,369,574
Total receipts	64,934,057
War Department expenditures	8,719,92
Navy Department expenditures	79,384,694
Total expenditures	

QUARTER ENDED JUNE 30, 1869.

Customs receipts	$ 44,021,857
Total receipts	100,957,859
War Department expenditures	25,844,42
Navy Department expenditures	4,982,128
Total expenditures	66,695,144

QUARTER ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1869.

Customs receipts	$ 52,102,779
Total receipts	77,775,309
War Department expenditures	15,889,964
Navy Department expenditures	5,948,140
Total expenditures	37,838,104

The most striking features of this table are the steadiness of the receipts from customs, and the falling off in the War Department expenditures. These have been a surplus of the revenue every quarter of the year past, but surplus of the June quarter is the one to which Mr. Boutwell is indebted for his ability to pay off a portion of the debt. This surplus is due to the fact that the June quarter is, but once a year, and nearly all in the June quarter.

THE SECOND EMPIRE.

Louis Napoleon Interviewed—His Hopes for His Dynasty.

The journal *Paris*, in its political column, reproduces the terms of a conversation which, in an audience given to the latter, at the time of the Exhibition, between the Emperor of the French and Mr. R——, the head of a United States family with whom Louis Napoleon has formed a friendship of many years, and is known on terms of affectionate intimacy. "It was," says that journal, "shortly after an illness of the Prince Imperial. Peace had been contemplated at that time by the Emperor and the Empress, who adores his son, wasefully haunted by the phantom of the child's malady.

"If I had had the misfortune," said His Majesty, to lose him, and if I had been convinced of the impossibility of having another direct heir, I should certainly have put into execution an extraordinary project. I should have given France the power to choose for herself the destinies of a Republic. I should have decided to become the first citizen of my country, and in having recourse to the suffrages of universal sovereignty have compelled me to dispose of my succession. Then, in the event of it becoming impossible, after me, any other form of Government than the Republican, only one would remain, universal suffrage, applied in a energetic power, unite the temperament of the French people, and which I have always pronounced as better than no right to destroy his work. Universal suffrage, which I created, the means of reconciling two principles which seem incompatible—the Empire and Liberty. May better wills than mine, and with a more distinctive epithet, the name of a Republic!

The fantastic edition of the New Testament, first issued, in the first attempt to exhibit in popular form the changes from the original text that have crept into the ordinary editions of the Bible, has become an enormous than as usually supposed, and some of them are even startling. The whole "narrative of the woman taken in adultery, the rebuke of Christ to those who would cast the first stone from Heaven on the Samaritans, when they refused Him entrance to their village, the appearance of the angel to the Marys at the Garden of Gethsemane, the last twelve verses of the Gospel of St. Mark, the conversation of the Pharisee on the morning and evening sky, and many other equally characteristic passages, are found to be wholly interpolations, and have had no place in the original Gospels." It is true the plainer some of the most frequently quoted verses are spurious. How those additional passages gained a place in the text is, of course, unknown, but it is surmised that they were originally written on the margin of early manuscripts, which were mistaken by later copyists for the original text. Probably no one book in the world has so many words or passages designed evidently to render the passage better clear than the Bible. Have the scribes evidently from a desire to make a passage more explicit, or from a pious fraud, in other instances a doctrinal bias is manifested, as in changing "the Father" to "my Father," in the edition of the Jesuits. Many of the best books exactly as usually printed, but at the foot of every page are given the variations between the text and the three famous Greek manuscripts which are known as the oldest and most precious versions of the Evangelists and apostles—the Sinaitic, the Vatican, and the Alexandrine.

Bismarck letters in the Vienna papers persistently assert that Bismarck is very busily interested at Varzin, and that he was in a truly pitiful condition at the Pomeranian review, where he met his King for the first time after so long a separation. The question now is, upon whose shoulders the mantle of the Prime Minister of Prussia will fall in the event of Count Bismarck's overthrow, is personally a highly polished, though arrogant and overbearing nobleman. He is one of the leaders of the Austrian party at the Prussian court, a favorite of the Queen Dowager Elizabeth, and one of the few members of the old feudal party that has any influence over the mind of the King. It was General von Manteuffel who, a few years ago, fought that battle with Prussian liberalism, the great Constitutional battle of the time created so great a sensation in Germany, during the war of 1866 he commanded a part of the army of the West. In time army he is unpopular, and, in case he succeeds in the appointment of Prime Minister, an overwhelming majority in the Second Chamber would be opposed to him.

The committee appointed by a meeting at Pike's Hall, Cincinnati, September 26th, on behalf of the soldiers' widows and orphans, to devise relief for the same, have reported that they found in the hands of the Treasurer, and in the hands of the County Commissioners two hundred and sixty thousand dollars available for the relief of soldiers, their widows and orphans. The committee concluded that the Governor of the State may properly petition to distribute this relief money with full power to act.

John Gastner, who attempted suicide in Cincinnati Wednesday night, died at four o'clock yesterday morning.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 29, 1869. NO. 39.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

The Mississippi Conservative Party.

President Grant's Letter to Judge Dent Relative to the Gubernatorial Nomination—Dent's Use of the Letter—An Important Cotton Case—No More Vacancies at the State Department—A Persistent Rebel—Tennessee Railroads to be Made Pay Their Indebtedness—The Fifth Auditors Report Arrival of Secretary Belknap.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 28, 1869.

Grant to Dent.

The following is the letter of the President addressed to Judge Dent last summer, while the latter was moving to secure the Conservative nomination for Governor of Mississippi:

LONG BRANCH, August 1, 1869.

DEAR JUDGE: I am so thoroughly satisfied in my own mind that the success of the so-called Conservative Republican party in Mississippi would result in the defeat of what I believe to be for the best interests of the State and country, that I have determined to say so to you in writing. Of course I know or believe that good intentions are good in escaping the nomination of the Conservative party. I would regret to see you run for an office and be defeated by my act, but as matters now look, I must throw the weight on to you. I earnestly hope that before election there will be such concessions on either side in Mississippi as to unite all true supporters in the reconstruction measures, and all the administration together in support of one ticket.

Here follows a paragraph of a private nature, and the letter then concludes as follows:

"I write this to you solely that you may not be under the erroneous impression that I am regret or may hereafter regard as public duty, the encouragement I may give you, and would do all in my power, proper to be done, to secure your success, but in public matters personal feelings will not influence me.

"With kindest regards, yours, truly,
"U. S. GRANT."

Judge Dent writes to friends here that in several of his speeches he has quoted the last paragraph of this letter to show personal friendship, but that he has not claimed the letter as official, but that he has not represented the President as desiring his election in the manner reported.

An Important Cotton Case.

A cotton case of considerable general character was under consideration to-day at the Prussian legation, and it was agreed to ask the State Department for a commission to consider the matter. The claim is made by a Prussian subject, who just previous to the surrender of Mobile purchased cotton of private parties in the interior, paying therefor $113,000 in United States authorities seized and sold it, and passed the proceeds into the Treasury. It is now proposed to take up the claim, part as to send the case to the Court of Claims.

A Rebel Consul.

To-day it was decided to recall ——— D. Long, Consul at Belfast, Ireland, principally on the ground that he had shown himself utterly disloyal, going so far as to keep the rebel flag and photographs of rebel officers in his office. He was appointed from Maryland by President Johnson.

Defaulting Tennessee Railroads.

The Government has decided to take measures to collect from the Tennessee Railroads which are still largely indebted to the Government to pay their debts. There has been persistent delay on the part of several of these roads for years. A case is to be heard here on the fourth of next month before Justice Swayne, sitting as in his circuit, which includes Tennessee, on behalf of the United States district Attorney at Nashville for the appointment of receiver for all delinquent roads.

No Vacancies in the State Department.

Yesterday Secretary Fish promulgated a circular with information that there were no vacancies in his Department either abroad or at home.

The Fifth Auditor's Report.

The annual report of the Fifth Auditor has just been completed. The accounts of the State Department examined during the year, and explains the first statement of the cost of the last census, which was $1,253,614 02, being about $200,000 greater than that of the seventh census, which was taken ten years ago. Expenditions abroad for the year were $13,139. The expenses of the Universal Exposition at Paris, $6,276 officer rent of Consuls, $15,939; publishing passports, $1,000; salaries of clerks, $93,000; fuel, $2,000; stationery, $5,000. She had about 80 tons of freight, which was carried free, and 1,000 packages, which were insured. Capt. Shaw has stopped off this trip, and Capt. Tom Scott was in command. The officers of the boat are as follows: Milton Gilbert, first clerk; William H. Dick, second clerk; Thomas Shaw and Ed Hoover, bar-keepers; Ed. Fulkerson and Frank Murray, pilots; Wm. Beeson, mate; Geo. Dillon, steward; John Lyons, assistant engineer.

George W. Fulton, chief engineer of the Stonewall, arrived here on the Belle Memphis, and gives the following account of the loss of the persons were saved by clinging to a stage plank, and sixteen more swam ashore. These are all out of a number of about 200 on board, of whose positive safety there is any certainty. One hundred and seventy-five were taken up and brought ashore, but he died soon after.

The only officers of the boat known to be saved are Captain Scott, Pilot Fulkerson, Edward Fulkerson, pilot, and E. P. Watson, carpenter. Engineer Fulton, Mate Beeson and Charles Williams and John Cunningham, deck hands, are also among the saved. Of the latter two are believed to be dead. Captain Scott, who was going to New Orleans with her family to be married, was last seen floating on a spar. Men on shore rode seven miles down the river in search of him, but failed to find him, but that he has not represented the President as desiring his election in the manner reported.

The Belle Memphis came up at half-past three, the fire having been subdued, and rendered all the assistance possible. Out of 22 passengers and crew only thirty are known to be saved. Among the lost are Mrs. Hall and child, who were last seen on the bar before the boat was floating down stream on a log.

The Stonewall was the last flight and has intended to assist. One man rescued sixteen persons with a skiff. Had it not been for their help, all would have perished. A gentleman from Paducah, Ky., swam ashore with a lady, and then returned and brought ashore a child; in swimming ashore he was grasped by a drowning man, and would have been himself drowned but for the child, which by this time was taken from the wreck so badly burned that it died in the arms of its father soon after.

Capt. Dodd, of Shreveport, La., was saved. There were about 200 persons on board, and only sixty of a crew. Quite a number of ladies were on board, all probably lost except one.

Fifteen minutes after the boat struck water were the only ones of the crew saved.

The Stonewall was owned by Capt. John Shaw and Dennis Long, the latter of Louisville, Ky., and was valued at $100,000. She was insured in Pittsburgh offices: Eureka $5,000, Commerce $5,000, Mononghela $5,000, Allegheny $5,000, Iron City $5,000, Manufacturers' $5,000. She had about 80 tons of freight, which was insured for $40,000. Her engines, which were insured, Capt. Shaw had stopped off this trip, and Capt. Tom Scott was in command. The officers of the boat are as follows: Milton Gilbert, first clerk; William H. Dick, second clerk; Thomas Shaw and Ed Hoover, bar-keepers; Ed. Fulkerson and Frank Murray, pilots; Wm. Beeson, mate; Geo. Dillon, steward; John Lyons, assistant engineer.

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Secretary Belknap Arrived.

The new Secretary of War arrived to-night, and will enter on his duties early next week.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 28, 1869.

CROP REPORT.

The Department of Agriculture has just issued a preliminary report of the condition of the crops, and the general intelligence received of the season inculates the necessity of draining and thorough culture. It is not an exaggeration to estimate the reduction this season in the corn crop of the country at one hundred millions of bushels, or 15 per cent. The general appreciation of a serious failure in the corn crop of the more northern States has been materially modified by the unusual favorable weather in September and exemption from killing frosts to October 1st. Early frosts in some portions of Kentucky, Tennessee and Middle States checked the ripening and left the crop in the field in an immature and damaged condition, but the injury is comparatively slight in extent and limited in action, as the crop was not an unusually favorable maturing season, resulting in a very gratifying condition of the crop generally in the country. The reports from correspondents of the Department of Agriculture in 90 wise concerning the re-

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

Burning of the Steamer Stonewall,

On the Mississippi River, 125 Miles Below St. Louis—About Two Hundred Lives Lost—Heart-Rending Scenes—Women and Children Burned to Death—Heroic Conduct of the Officers and Passengers—Heavy Losses to Pittsburgh Insurance Companies.

CHICAGO, October 28.—A special from Carbondale, Illinois, says that the steamer Stonewall, which left St. Louis on Tuesday evening for New Orleans, heavily laden with passengers, horses, mules, hay, and other freight, generally, last night about eight o'clock, when near Neely's landing, ten miles from Grand Tower, took fire, and despite all efforts to save her, was burned to the water's edge. When the fire broke out every effort was made to land, but the steamer was so heavily laden that she could not be brought near her than one hundred yards of the shore. Great confusion and terror prevailed. There were about two hundred cabin and deck passengers aboard, quite a number of whom were women and children. The flames spread with great rapidity. Scores of men sprung into the water and attempted to reach the shore by swimming. Nearly all these were lost. Every conceivable object that could be obtained was thrown into the water, and to these passengers clung with all the tenacity of life.

The steamer Belle Memphis, Capt. Crane, on her way to St. Louis, reached the scene during the fire, and picked up from the water all that are known to be saved. The pilot, engineer, clerks, carpenter, and forty-four passengers are known to be saved. The captain, mate, second engineer, other officers, deck hands and many of the passengers were lost. All the books and papers of the boat were lost, as also were the cargo and other freight, and a large number of persons died after reaching the shore from the exposure in the cold water.

There was no explosion. All of the women and children were lost, nearly if not all being burned to death. The conduct of the passengers and officers is said to have been heroic, such an opposite scene has not been witnessed on the Mississippi for many years. The saved were kindly cared for by the officers of the Belle Memphis, and were carried to St. Louis. The number lost of their names had not been ascertained when the dispatch closed, but it is feared that one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty are lost.

LATER.—An interview with the assistant engineer of the ill-fated steamer, by a telegraph correspondent at Carbondale, gets from him the following: The Stonewall left St. Louis and was given at half past six, and in ten minutes the boat was in a sheet of flame, and every person had deserted her. All that were lost were drowned; none were burned. Of the women on board, but three were saved. But one year was seen, and that was taken possession of by some deck passengers. No other life boat or raft of any kind, and getting upon it, he struck out for the shore. The boat grounded where he encountered the boat's yawl containing six men and a woman. He was taken in, and the yawl was then sent to the assistance of others. Williams and the woman were put ashore, and the yawl returned to the scene of the fire and picked up three persons, using the oars of the yawl for paddles, but the fire was too strong, and the yawl was compelled to leave. There were seen no more. Nothing could be done to assist those on the bar, as the water was so deep that it was impossible to reach them. It is hoped that many were able to land on the bar, but the assistant engineer thinks more than the loss of life has not occurred so terrible and appalling as present advices indicate. The scene of the disaster is about one hundred miles below St. Louis, and several miles of the scene of the disaster, and no other boat passed until eleven o'clock last night has been received.

CAIRO, Ill., October 28.—The following are the names of the officers and crew of the ill-fated steamer Stonewall, furnished by W. S. Cook, clerk of the boat: N. M. Masterson, 1st mate; M. Mack, M. Irving, J. Swarn, D. Jones, Jas. Griffin, John Pierce, Dennis Mcbrearity, Dr. A. W. Lyon, second engineer. Of 25 persons, J. H. Lyon, second engineer, 25 persons saved. Of the cabin passengers saved, including the crew, only thirty-eight are known to have been saved.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 28, 1869.

DEATH OF AN OLD MERCHANT.

Paul Spofford, of the firm of Spofford, Tileston & Co., one of the oldest merchants of this city, died this morning at his country seat in Westchester county, in the seventy-ninth year.

DISEASED CATTLE.

Gov. Hoffman has appointed Dr Morean Merris, of the Board of Health, a State Commissioner to investigate the diseased cattle from the Metropolitan District.

THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Continued their session this afternoon. No business of importance was transacted. To-morrow will be the last day of the session at this city.

SUCCESSFUL STRIKE.

The strike of the Franklin Line Operators has terminated in the advance of wages and reinstatement of all who struck.

RETURN OF HON. J. M. FRANCIS.

Among the passengers by the steamship Atlantic, this morning were Hon. John M. Francis, of the *Troy Times*, and family.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The Election for Members of the Legislature.

WHEELING, W. V., October 28.—The election for representatives in the State Legislature passed off quietly to-day. Indications are a light vote cast was light, and the returns meagre. Not sufficient has been received at this hour to indicate the result. The Democrats have increased their majorities in this city and Parkersburg. The returns from ohio county indicate the election of Hon. Jacob Beelar on the ticket over what was known as the "let-up" Republicans, who advocate the repeal of the disfranchising laws, test oaths, &c.

The investigation which Solicitor Banfield has made in regard to the charges against General Butterfield, is concluded. On Wednesday morning Mr. Banfield was closeted with Judge Pierrepoint, and facts were disclosed which Mr. Banfield says makes it improper for General Butterfield to remain at the Sub-Treasury, so it is almost a certainty that his resignation, which has been tendered, will be accepted. Wednesday the General was busily engaged in signing bonds and certificates, and appeared in no wise concerned by the reports.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

J. B. Weaver, Consul to Brindisi, Italy, was married Wednesday night to a daughter of Bishop Simpson. The ceremony took place in Philadelphia. Gen. Grant and other notables were present.

James Smith was on Wednesday driving a two horse wagon across the Michigan and Dayton Railroad, at Bodkin's station, near Tippecanoe, when a locomotive struck and killed him and both horses, and demolished she wagon.

Negotiations are in progress for the consolidation of the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad with the Iron Mountain Road in Missouri, and the attorney of the latter road has gone to Nashville to consult with the officers of the former road. The connection could easily be made by extending the Nashville and Northwestern Railway up the river fifteen miles from the present terminus at Hickman, Kentucky, to a point opposite Belmont, for the present the Southern terminus of the Iron Mountain Railroad, where cars could be transferred across the river, thus allowing passengers and freight to go through from St. Louis to Nashville without a change of cars.

The following is an extract from a private letter from a well informed gentleman living in Salt Lake City to one of the editors of the Chicago *Tribune*: "The schism of which you may have heard while here, is working. Stenhouse and the editors and proprietors of the *Utah Magazine* have been suspended, and if they stand firm, and they will, they will be cut off. It is only valuable as showing what may be expected when the overpowering will and intellect of Brigham Young shall have been removed. A revolution proceeding from the heart of the church itself, enlarging the majority of the people, instead of God, of course letting down the absurd idea of the revelations which it is based upon, it would kill polygamy and the preposterous scheme of empire to which it gives rise as fatally as if elevated." Mr. Stenhouse, named in the above extract, is editor of the *Salt Lake Telegraph*, and has been for many years one of Brigham Young's most trusted friends and ardent admirers. His wife has written two books about Young and Brigham's oldest son. The editors of the *Magazine* are also Young's friends.

Elias Schwartz was arrested in New York on Wednesday with over ten thousand dollars worth of human hair manufactured into various shades of hair, in his possession. It is believed to have been smuggled.

The steamships India, from Glasgow, and Adriannis, from Southampton, have arrived at New York.

The Congressional Sub-Committee of Ways and Means, by invitation of Mayor Shuttleff, will visit the harbor improvements, for the purpose of viewing the blasting operations in progress for widening the narrows.

There was a woman's suffrage convention at Hartford on Tuesday. Henry Ward Beecher opened the proceedings with prayer, Susan B. Anthony made a speech, and Mrs. Julia Ward Howe read a poem.

A joint meeting of the two committees representing the Merchant Tailors' Association and the Journeyman Tailors' Union, of Chicago, was held yesterday afternoon. A mutual good feeling exists, and it is not improbable that a settlement will be effected before they finally separate.

The large hub and spoke factory of O. S. Tibbett & Co., at Marion, Indiana, was burned Wednesday night; loss $30,000; insurance $15,000.

John F. Wells, *alias* Frank C. Belden was arrested in Chicago yesterday, on the strength of a dispatch from Baltimore, stating that he had murdered his employer of twenty-five hundred dollars.

A respectable farmer named Miles Hermanson committed suicide on Wednesday morning in the woods near Chicago. He placed the first took a shot gun and placing the muzzle in his mouth, discharged its contents, causing a horrible wound in the upper part of his head, death, after bleeding and struggling for a short time, ensued. He left a bag containing $1,000 in the house in which this had taken place, to his wife and family, and $2,000 in bank with a pope. No cause for the act is known. He leaves a wife and four children.

At the municipal election in Baltimore on Wednesday, the entire Democratic ticket was elected, Democratic candidate, 6,139 for the Republican, and 150 for the Workingmen's. The number of registered voters is 28,000. The colored vote is 7,000.

A Port Colborne, Canada, dispatch says: The schooner William Raynor, with a cargo of pig iron for Cleveland, went ashore at Mirgan's Point, Lake Erie, some here, last night in a snow storm. It is thought she will be got off without much damage. Another schooner, name unknown, is ashore between here and Raynor. The schooner Jamaica ran into this port with loss of sails and rigging.

Ogden's flouring mill, at Middletown county, N. Y., was destroyed by fire Wednesday night. Loss $30,000.

George Holden, of North Carolina, has received a letter notifying him that the rebel army of the South is organizing, and that preparations, it is reported, will shortly be sent to Orange and Goochaw counties, to assist the local authorities in the pressing out of office of others in largess from the army of England. Holden will vary anxious to enlist. It is said arms are being sent to various points for the use of the colored militia.

The case of Staples against the Portland and Kennebec Railroad Company, to recover ten thousand dollars damages for alleged libel, was sustained by an accident, commenced before the Supreme Court of Maine, at Belfast, yesterday. The jury decided in favor of the libel that the plaintiff and several of the witnesses are dead. Gen. Butler, counsel for the Belfast Bank and Dumb Convention, and that their evidence is received by signs through an interpreter.

The bill calling a State Convention was before the lower branch of the Tennessee Legislature yesterday, and elicited considerable debate. A proposition to amend so as to restore the privilege of voting for members upon all citizens of the United States twenty-one years of age, who have resided in the State one year, but allowing those only to vote qualified under the existing franchise laws. No decision was had.

A Fort Wayne dispatch says that Hon. Jesse L. Williams, who has recently resigned his position as Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad, is reported to-day as declaring that he has for some time past been identified with and acknowledged as the leading spirit in the Spanish and Indiana Railroad. Its speedy completion depends entirely on his hands, he finds it impossible to give to both the above positions and has therefore resigned from the Union Pacific. He still remains under obligations to the Grand Rapids road made it necessary for him to attend the meeting of the Union Pacific road, at no distant a point as Boston, or to visit the road as required, but he will not be a director. He says that the Grand Rapids and Indiana road will be completed to Fort Wayne by the 1st of January next.

Lucy Hamilton, Actuary of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, next read a paper on Life Insurance, in which she said: "Insurance experience shows that the mortality among persons insured in our companies is less than that among persons of similar ages, in any other country or classes so far as known.

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SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

The London "Post's" Opinion of President Grant—Letter from Mr. Gladstone to the Town Council of Dublin—Decision in Favor of American Inventors—The London "Times" Opposed to Amnesty to Fenians, &c., &c.

The Amnesty Agitation.

LONDON, October 28.—The Dublin Amnesty Association held a business meeting in that city last evening, and unanimously adopted a resolution expressing regret at Mr. Gladstone's refusal to release the Fenian prisoners, and declaring their determination to continue the agitation and to form local associations throughout the country.

Dictatorship of the Press.

PARIS, October 28.—Girardean has been appointed to the Dictatorship of the Press, vice M. Lange.

Commodore Worden, of the United States Navy, has arrived.

Paris Press not to be Prosecuted.

PARIS, October 28.—The Ministers have decided not to prosecute the press for any of the recent violations of the press law.

Prince Metternich Censured.

The Austrian Government censures Prince Metternich for his connection with the late duel.

Erie and A. & G. W.

LONDON, October 28.—The English holders of Atlantic and Great Western and Erie Railroad shares are organizing for the purpose of bringing suits in American courts in prosecution of their claims.

Answer from Mr. Gladstone.

DUBLIN, October 28.—Mr. Gladstone has written a letter to the town Councils of this city, expressing his satisfaction and that of his colleagues at the approval given by the city of Dublin to their conduct in regard to the Irish Church legislation during the last session of Parliament. Mr. Gladstone acknowledges the solemn obligations he is under to deal to the best of his ability with other subjects affecting the welfare of Ireland. With respect to the Fenians he says it would have been more agreeable to the Government to give effect to a desire for clemency founded on the most honorable motives. The subject is then considered in all its bearings, and the reasons given for denying an amnesty.

Sir John Gray, M. P., informed the council that he believed Mr. Gladstone's personal desire was to release the Fenian prisoners. He knew the Premier was determined to settle the land question in the same effectual manner in which he had settled the church question, and that he was resolved to abolish the exterminating policy of the landlords.

Infringement of Patent.

EDINBURGH, October 28.—In the Court of Sessions to-day, Wilcox & Gibbs obtained a verdict against Wm. Sterling & Sons, of Glasgow, for damages and costs for infringement of their patent. An injunction of defendants from further infringement.

A Compliment to President Grant.

LONDON, October 28.—The *Post* commenting on the election of General Grant, regards the gold speculation, says the habit and life of President General Grant are a sure guarantee that he will do his duty impartially to all parties. The *Post* says a huge log has been put in the house in which this had taken place, to his everlasting honor and credit. With a rope. No cause for the act is known. He leaves a wife and four children.

At the municipal election in Baltimore on Wednesday, the entire Democratic ticket was elected, Democratic candidate, 6,139 for the Republican, and 150 for the Workingmen's. The number of registered voters is 28,000. The colored vote is 7,000.

A Port Colborne, Canada, dispatch says: The schooner William Raynor, with a cargo of pig iron for Cleveland, went ashore at Mirgan's Point, Lake Erie, some here, last night in a snow storm. It is thought she will be got off without much damage. Another schooner, name unknown, is ashore between here and Raynor. The schooner Jamaica ran into this port with loss of sails and rigging.

Ogden's flouring mill, at Middletown county, N. Y., was destroyed by fire Wednesday night. Loss $30,000.

George Holden, of North Carolina, has received a letter notifying him that the rebel army of the South is organizing, and that preparations, it is reported, will shortly be sent to Orange and Goochaw counties, to assist the local authorities in the pressing out of office. Large numbers of negroes from the army of England have volunteered to enlist. It is said arms are being sent to various points for the use of the colored militia.

The case of Staples against the Portland and Kennebec Railroad Company, to recover ten thousand dollars damages for alleged libel, was sustained by an accident, commenced before the Supreme Court of Maine, at Belfast, yesterday. The jury decided in favor of the libel that the plaintiff and several of the witnesses are dead. Gen. Butler, counsel for the Belfast Bank and Dumb Convention, and that their evidence is received by signs through an interpreter.

The bill calling a State Convention was before the lower branch of the Tennessee Legislature yesterday, and elicited considerable debate. A proposition to amend so as to restore the privilege of voting for members upon all citizens of the United States twenty-one years of age, who have resided in the State one year, but allowing those only to vote qualified under the existing franchise laws. No decision was had.

A Fort Wayne dispatch says that Hon. Jesse L. Williams, who has recently resigned his position as Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad, is reported to-day as declaring that he has for some time past been identified with and acknowledged as the leading spirit in the Spanish and Indiana Railroad. Its speedy completion depends entirely on his hands, he finds it impossible to give to both the above positions and has therefore resigned from the Union Pacific. He still remains under obligations to the Grand Rapids road made it necessary for him to attend the meeting of the Union Pacific road, at no distant a point as Boston, or to visit the road as required, but he will not be a director. He says that the Grand Rapids and Indiana road will be completed to Fort Wayne by the 1st of January next.

Lucy Hamilton, Actuary of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, next read a paper on Life Insurance, in which she said: "Insurance experience shows that the mortality among persons insured in our companies is less than that among persons of similar ages, in any other country or classes so far as known.

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CUBA.

Send-Off Sent to Look After the Cuban Frauds in Government Warehouses—Insurgents Ordered to Burn Sugar Cane.

HAVANA, October 28.—The Spanish men-of-war Pizarro and Austria, have gone to Nassau on the purpose of looking after the steamer Lillian.

Serious frauds have lately been discovered in the government warehouses. Perranco, Judge of the Supreme Court, the Treasurer and Captain General Prim Rodas are engaged in personally investigating the matter.

The furniture in the palace of Senor Aldama was to-day sold at public auction, by order of the Government.

The insurgent General Cavada has issued the following: "I am the forces under my command: "It is probable the owners of plantations will begin to destroy their sugar cane to-day, and the General expects his subordinates to burn the cane fields as soon as the cane is ripe."

HAVANA, October 28.—The shares of the Spanish Bank have been placed on the list at Bilbao, premium.

The Government continues to embargo the estates of Cubans residing in foreign countries.

The cholera and vomito still exist in many parts of the island.

The troops at one time past stationed at Santiago de Cuba have been dispatched into the interior.

Unimportant skirmishes are reported between the Spanish troops and insurgents.

The following is from the Spanish press: The negroes on the plantations near that city refused to go to work on Saturday.

A commission of German and French residents of Havana to-day called upon the Captain General and tendered their services. They desired as a manifestation of their sense of the gratitude to the Spaniards to be permitted to raise a reserve corps of volunteers.

A YOUNG MAN went from New York to Jersey the other evening to visit his intended, and as it was late and very dark when he left the house to return to the ferry, she insisted on his taking a lantern with him, and gave him a paper one, *a la* Chinese. The youth, and a long distance to walk to the depot, and took the railroad track as the shortest route. He went along paying very little attention to anything, being somewhat distracted with the thoughts of his lady-love; but the revery was suddenly brought to an end by some one from the rear, who gave the Chinese lantern a jerk that sent it flying. "Confound you!" said the person from behind, "here I have been slowing my train for the last two miles on account of that red light." And indeed it was true, for not far behind him the young gentleman saw a freight train, and its engineer who had also licked the light. The young man now goes among his chums by the name of "Red Light Billy."

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

The Civil Service—Transportation as a Science—Life Insurance, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, October 28.—George Wm. Curtis's paper on civil service reform at the meeting of the Social Science Association last evening, was a strong argument against the present system as the most ignorant, wasteful and destructive possible. It not only fosters a political corruption, but it poisons the spring of

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1869.

It is suspected that Gen. BUTTERFIELD forwarded his resignation to prevent an investigation. If so, he should not be permitted to realize his wishes, though nothing would be more proper than the acceptance of his resignation. Gen. BUTTERFIELD is an officer in the regular army, with a mansion on the Hudson river. It will probably strike a good many persons that a change to a new field of duty, say in Texas or the Indian frontier, might be good for his health and not at all damaging to the morals of New York.

FROM present appearances Hon. B. B. STRANG, of Tioga, and H. C. JOHNSON, of Crawford, will be the principal Republican competitors for the Speakership at Harrisburg. The former gentleman was a member last winter, and one of the most persistent promoters and defenders of the pauper and fodder extravagance. It is said that the support of the entire Philadelphia delegation has been secured for him. Mr. JOHNSON is a gentleman of high personal character. He was Speaker of the House in 1864. It is of the utmost importance that the Republicans in the Legislature should start right, and in view of the past it would seem that there ought to be no difficulty in doing so. Let the voice of the people be respected.

THE Grand Jury of New York, we are told, will go to the bottom of the gold conspiracy, and ascertain all about how the job was put up. It is not doubted that it will unearth something unpleasant to persons in Washington as well as Wall street. At the same time it will entirely exculpate Gen. GRANT from the charge of complicity which GOULD, FISK & Co. have so many times sworn to. Among other things which will come to light, as we are assured, will be a private letter from Mrs. GRANT to Mrs. CORNIN, in which she asks the latter to persuade her husband to keep out of all speculation, and gives as a reason the fact that the President has been greatly worried for *fear* it may bethought that on account of his relationship with CORNIN he is also interested. It will be shown, also, that CORNIN made use of portions of this letter to deceive his confederates in the conspiracy, and make them believe that the President was in the pool. In a word, the secrets of the conspirators will be fully exposed.

In regard to the question raised by our correspondent "R. R," to-day, concerning reform in nominations, it is unnecessary for us to say, that in advising that the "Reform" Republicans should use their organization to correct the worst of the evils complained of, we meant simply that having tested their strength they should use it to that end, by inducing Republicans to attend primary elections and give attention to the details whereby nominations are produced. We believe the Republican party can and should remedy every evil complained of in this connection; and we insist that the Reformers ought to do their share of this work, and not with foldal arms hold themselves in readiness to bolt whenever matters go wrong, which might have gone right had all done their duty in time. The remarks of "R. R." to-day are extremely pertinent, and we hope that they will receive the attention the subject merits. We will only add that the writer has been repeatedly honored with the confidence of the Republicans of Allegheny, and is eminently worthy of such distinction.

THE Chambersburg *Repository*, in an article on the Legislature of last winter, after referring to some things to commend them, concludes as follows:

> "On the other hand they were guilty of far too much special legislation which discriminated unfairly in favor of the few against the many. Some flagrant local members stained their hands and consciences with stains in its accomplishment. Some of these have been allowed to stay at home this winter, by hard or even malice which is due chiefly to the indignant remonstrances of those journals which [illegible] Harrisburg *Telegraph* undertook to avenge. They will not be rendered unhappy by reason of it, and the present Legislature will not be disturbed by any such [illegible]. We hope to see, this winter, that though their efforts corrupt and selfish, have been in part defeated by legislation generally, he received a death blow."

The *Repository* has approached a question of great importance to the Republicans of Pennsylvania, the solution of which, we doubt, would prefer that the Legislature of last winter should, as far as possible, be forgotten. But there is a scheme on foot to revive recollections and indorse one of the most objectionable members of the last House by electing him Speaker of the new body. Mr. STRANG, of Tioga, was perhaps the most unblushing advocate of extravagance of the old body, and the most open and reckless in defying public sentiment. He gloried in his wrong and could not sufficiently express his contempt for that public opinion which warned him to desist. He comes back now for the Speakership that he may put in practice his peculiar ideas of a legislator's duty. Have not the Republican party in Pennsylvania had enough of such men, enough of these practices of extravagance, enough of this contempt for public sentiment? Mr. STRANG evidently thinks not. What say the Republican masses? What is the voice of the Republican press?

THE BREWSTER-GEARY CORRESPONDENCE.

In publishing the correspondence connected with the recent change in the office of Attorney General we were perfectly aware we were doing that which would afflict with a sense of humiliation the citizens of the State, and especially members of the Republican party. Yet it is best that this correspondence, having taken place, should see the light. Its publicity is the best thing about it, for it is the fact that enforces its most important lesson.

Briefly, the correspondence shows that Mr. BREWSTER, after having received Mr. COVODE'S extensively published letter last July, inviting him to resign the office of Attorney General, was assured by the Governor that it was unauthorized. This in the face of the fact that Mr. COVODE wrote that the Governor authorized and approved the singular request. It appears further that the Governor denounced personally, to Mr. BREWSTER, the letter of Mr. COVODE as "brutal and meriting punishment;" that the Governor expressed the utmost personal and official confidence in Mr. BREWSTER, and stated that he had no cause of complaint against him, and neither desired to remove him or have him resign. All this time according to the Attorney General, his tender of resignation was before the Governor in writing, and had been made to him verbally, and always refused by the Governor as "hurtful to his political prospects." The Governor, it appears, also wrote to Senator LOWRY, of Erie, that there was nothing whatever in the report that Mr. BREWSTER "was to be sacrificed," and in a personal interview with the Senator, "scouted the idea of asking Mr. BREWSTER'S resignation." All the election intervenes. On the 21st of October the Governor requests the Attorney General's resignation. The letter is received on the 22d, and answered on the 23d, but on this same day, without awaiting the answer, the Governor dismisses Mr. BREWSTER from office in the most ungracious, not to say in-ulting manner.

This is about the substance of the correspondence. It is published in the interest of Mr. BREWSTER, and if there is any more of it—any explanations to be made on behalf of the Executive—we will receive them with great pleasure, a feeling that we have no doubt the public will share. The chapter, however, seems to be complete.

The most striking fact in reviewing this matter is that there should be so much under hand work—so much plotting and conspiracy—to secure a result that was legitimately and easily attainable by the most open and straightforward means. If the Governor was dissatisfied with Mr. BREWSTER, personally, politically, or officially, his right to accept the pending resignation, or to dismiss him from office, as good taste suggested, was incontestable. Mr. BREWSTER was a member of the Governor's Cabinet, and necessarily had intimate relations with the Executive. There should be perfect accord between the two. We mention this to show that a courteous request for Mr. BREWSTER'S resignation, even when Mr. COVODE wrote his ill-judged letter last August, would have scarcely made a ripple on the surface. There were abundance of precedents for such a course. Upon what "line or rule of action the Governor exwayward and inconsistent con-

duct, we are in profound ignorance, and as we have stated, it is a point upon which we will be glad to have light.

The correspondence as it stands is a humiliation to the people of the State. Throughout it breathes the spirit of trickery and sharp practice; of precisely that system of tactics that has made the politics and the political management at the State capital odious—even a by-word and a scoffing —to the people of Pennsylvania. There was a manly and courteous way to do a proper act, when Mr. COVODE wrote his letter in August. Instead of adopting it, there appears to have been a covert design all along to perpetrate something in the line of sharp practice—to disguise by fair words a hostile purpose—and this is continued until an act, proper at one time, becomes an occasion of extreme mortification to the Republican party of the State, because it involves not only a loss of dignity in a high office, but subjects the Executive of the State to imputations of a most damaging character.

The people look for the same sentiments of honor in their official representatives that are admired and reverenced in the affairs of private life. No man is too high to be exempt from the requirements of a gentleman; and when elevated station is draggled in the mire of petty intrigue, every citizen of the Commonwealth must feel a sense of personal injury. It is not pleasant to write these things, but it is still more odious that there should be occasion for it.

We may add, that there is nothing in the correspondence that reflects in the slightest manner upon Hon. F. C. BREWSTER, the newly appointed Attorney General, or shows him to have been in any manner connected with these proceedings.

THE BROAD CHURCH.

It seems from the ocean telegram of yesterday that the Rev. FREDERICK TEMPLE is to be Bishop of Exeter after all. As we anticipated, the remonstrance of a portion of the chapter was regarded neither by the minister who nominated him nor by the reverend gentleman whose state of mind with respect to the episcopal dignity is supposed to be expressed in the formula which is a part of the rubric of investiture—"*nolo episcopari*" (I am unwilling to be made a Bishop.) However, it would be very unreasonable to attach much importance to this apparent inconsistency. The words are well known to be purely official and the spiritual attitude denoted by them to be a legal fiction, a sort of sacrifice to decorum, quite as meaningless as the phrase "your most obedient servant" at the end of a letter.

In connection with this appointment, it would be interesting to look back and compare the circumstances which accompanied the appointment of Dr. HAMPDEN to the see of Hereford in 1847. He, we believe, was the first Broad Church Bishop, and may be regarded as the virtual founder of the body. This, however, is not the place to run the suggested parallel. We may just remark that antagonism to Puseyism, perhaps, prompted his nomination, and since that time of vehement ecclesiastical agitation, latitudinarian sentiment and free interpretation of "the articles" have extended and increased in opposition to Anglicanism and High Church domination over faith, until now Broad Churchism seems likely to overshadow both England and Scotland.

The telegram, though very brief, tells us much. A long episcopal charge could hardly cast a more brilliant or a more satisfactory light upon the policy of the intellectual and powerful section of the Establishment to which Dr. TEMPLE belongs. The time was when such notices of disapproval, such stern denunciations as had greeted the nominee on this occasion, would have awed him into trembling silence, or would have called forth deprecatory remonstrance against uncharitable judgment, or by fine spun doctrinal distinctions, and earnest protestations of essential soundness in the faith, a divine thus situated would have tried to smooth his path to the seat of a Right Reverend Father in God. Dr. TEMPLE does not one of these things. He evidently feels himself strong in High Places: he evidently pities the terrors which his appointment has caused. He "expresses regret at the anxiety and excitement caused by his promotion," he "would be glad to allay the feeling which has been aroused, but *declines to make any explanations*." Manifestly he knows that nothing he could truly say would remove the grounds of discontent; that a statement of his creed would certainly add fuel to the fire. Feeling, however, that in spite of his erroneous views and equivocal position, he is not the dangerous and dishonorable character his antagonists assume him to be, he appeals to the future. He assumes them to be laboring under a misconception in regard to both himself and the principles upon which he acts. While he does not tell them so, plainly he thinks them ignorant. It is the ancient appeal from PHILIP in one condition to PHILIP in another. "He is confident that intercourse with the clergy will cause the feeling against him to subside."

If this is a correct interpretation of Dr. TEMPLE'S statement, it is at once interesting and important. Of course we do not pretend to derive our notion of Broad church policy from the few words of the telegram, as Professor OWEN *reconstructs* a pre-Adamite animal from its jaw-bone, or its *tibia*. The notion which we have presented seems to us justified by facts of recent occurrence too numerous to mention. The Broad church men are known to entertain views concerning the *status* and relations of the church in the adoption of which implies the entire revolution of the present establishment. Either such a revolution, or its abolition. To them this course is a last stand for the maintenance of a national church. To them it is clear that the church must either become national or perish. If the nation will not come up to the church, the church must go down to the nation. Hence the necessity of a creed broad enough to comprehend all. Hence the surrender of the articles. They believe that a considerable majority of the educated laity understand these things and sympathize with them in their object. Undoubtedly great numbers of the clergy who have received a university education are yearly coming over to their standard, and they are expected to come in still greater force.

These statements seem to us warranted by facts which ought to be known to all, and they enable us to understand the tone of Dr. TEMPLE'S letter to the public, as epitomized in yesterday's telegram. We desire to be understood as neither approving nor disapproving the position of the Broad-Church Party. Happily the question is one in which we have no direct or immediate interest. But as observers of the times, we cannot be indifferent to its progress and results.

MR. GEORGE WALKER, who was sent to Europe by Massachusetts to dispose of some of the bonds of that State, has just returned, having failed in the object of his mission. No reason is yet assigned, but it is not doubted that somebody has blundered. Charges of bad management and bad faith are already made, but without specification. As Massachusetts has always paid principal and interest in coin, and has the best of credit, the explanation will be looked for with considerable interest.

THAYER & Co.'s CIRCUS came to an abrupt termination in Cincinnati on Thursday of last week. A claim in favor of Carey & Reilly, of Utica, New York, for $1,200 was enforced by writ. The concern was put into winter quarters. Other claims amounting to three or four thousand dollars, principally for wages, have been pondered and suits brought. Proceedings are to be instituted for dissolving the partnership and selling the property.

THE first step towards building the Great East river bridge has been taken. A contract has been entered into for the construction of the iron caisson upon which the foundation of the tower on the Brooklyn shore is to be laid. The cost of the caisson is to be two hundred thousand dollars, and its weight three thousand tons. The location is fixed upon for the Brooklyn terminus of the bridge is the upper slip of the Fulton ferry, near the foot of Front street.

GEN. BARLOW, United States Marshal for the Southern District of New York, has resigned his office. It is one usually much sought after, and which is seldom given up voluntarily when once obtained. Although the salary is but $5,000, great fortunes have been made of it. Gen. Barlow cannot afford to hold it, and he surrenders it to go back to his law practice.

A BRIGHT-EYED, ruddy-cheeked, intelligent Scotch lassy" escaped from Salt Lake, has arrived in New York, determined to go to the old country to tell the truth about Mormonism. She has nothing good to say of Salt Lake or its peculiar people, as may be supposed.

THE mission of Senator Ramsey to Paris, to effect a postal arrangement with the French government, with cheap postage as one of the results, has been unsuccessful. Cheap postage is not a Napoleonic idea. It would only involve additional labor to the inspection of incendiary correspondence and newspapers.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

SLOWLY, SURELY.

BY JOHN BOWRING.

Eye watched and watched, and seen how slowly,
Ofreal truths emancipate the mind,
Even sunbeams, though so bright and holy,
A hardy course thro' darkness find,
And yet I feel and know securely
That light will force its onward way;
And out of night bring morning surely—
Morn, brightening into perfect day.

As from the acorn lingering ages
Are needful for the oak to grow—
Wisdom's unrived, unopened pages,
Will be reveal'd, though late and slow.
Be not impatient! God protected,
Unhasting, but unresting still,
All is impelled—and all directed
By God's eternal, changeless will.

A Washington letter says: "We have some of those she-sexes back here, wrapped in treason as in a threadbare garment, declaiming about State rights as a satyr would discourse on girlhood's charms. Glowering in their rebellion, they do not appear conscious that their political lamps have burned out, never again to be filled, yet the foolish creatures trim the sputtering wicks, and hope for the final reinslavement of the negroes and the annihilation of the Yankees."

Apropos of Madam Ratazzi's visit to the Fenitin murderer in his cell, the story is told of her parting with the Governor of the bulks at Toulon, where the carver had been convicted of assassination, the servant who drew up the *carte* was a forger, the valet who changed the plates and put a match to the plum-pudding was guilty of arson, and the butler who helped the wine had been a poisoner.

A young lady, who desired to become a student in the Columbia Law College, has had her application rejected, on the ground that the presence of ladies in the lecture room would distract the attention of pupils and professors from their duties. The admission is not very flattering to the profession.

Several Massachusetts clergymen have signed a petition to Governor Claflin, urging him not to issue the usual Thanksgiving proclamation. They say that the day has become perverted from its uses and is a day "of much license, disorder, and excess." We think that either Massachusetts adheres less strictly to old usages than New York, or else these petitioners are unjustly abusing their own State.

The New Bedford *Standard* says the cranberry crop on a large portion of Cape Cod, which they are now gathering, promises to be very fair. In one lot in Harwich 300 barrels were picked last week, and they expect to obtain about 500 more. Last year about 9,000 barrels were picked in that town, and this year there will probably be 12,000. Last year they were sold from $16 to $19 per barrel, and some as high as $20. This year they are selling for $10 per barrel.

Mrs. Stanton's *Revolution* makes her very glozy notices. Hear what astounding assertions she flung off while revolving recently: "Men and women are not only both animals, but they belong to the same species. Dress them alike, and you cannot tell the difference. They are subject to the same material conditions and wants, and there is a corresponding likeness in their moral and intellectual powers and necessities."

There is only one steam fire engine in France. This is one of the American pattern, and is owned by the city of Havre. The other French towns, including the capital itself, depend for the extinguishment of fires upon hand engines about the size of a garden hose, and worked by soldiers called pompiers.

Chinese girls are not considered of sufficient account to be named, so they are simply numbered—first daughter, second daughter, &c. A recent letter from a lady missionary, near Pekin, speaks of a Sunday school in her charge in which very encouraging progress is made in promoting the individuality and self-respect of the girls. The teachers insist on giving them names.

A San Francisco paper describes the music in a Chinese theater as follows: "Imagine yourself in a boiler manufactory when 60 men are putting in rivets, a mammoth tin shop next door on one side, and a forty-stamp quartz mill on the other, with a drunken chivalry party with 600 instruments in front, and 4,000 enraged cats on the roof, and a faint idea will be conveyed of the performance of a first class Chinese band of music."

Catholics and the Divine Right of Kings.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In Tuesday's COMMERCIAL of the conclusion of the article on "America and Catholicism," it was said that it "merits an explanation" why the Catholics or Catholic Press are the stout defenders of the divine right of Kings and ecclesiastical supremacy, even when it is exercised by the most tyrannical of rulers.

Most respectfully we suggest that the postulate of the COMMERCIAL does not exist as far as we have read, but quite the reverse. That there may be Catholic writers as individuals, advocating the divine right of Kings and ecclesiastical supremacy is very possible. That there are such is no doubt a dogma of the faith or belief of any Catholic. Of modern brilliant and profound writers we might mention Montalembert, Cochin, and a host of others, who certainly represent the mind of the Church upon anarchy existing almost for the last twenty-eight years in Spain, Naples, Austria and France certainly exhibits any thing but a reverence for the "divine right of Kings" among Catholic subjects. In fact the only belief in the divine right of Kings, if such a thing exists, is shown in all this time in the single case of the fealty of her subjects to Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, "Defender of the Faith," &c. Is not this fact? And "*e converso*" there has been during this same period very little respect shown to ecclesiastical authority by those impeccable specimens of the divinity kings, such as Louis Napoleon, Victor Emmanuel and Franz Joseph, each one of whom appears to have made it a study to destroy the independence of the church and make it a mere appanage to the civil authority and their own reckless ambition. God help religion with such ecclesiastical political heads as defenders of the faith; and Queen Victoria herself, the only divinity not disturbed by revolution at present, has very little prospect in succession for defenders of religion even in Princes Wales, Arthur or Alfred. Really the only king we know of at present who seems to claim this divine right is William of Prussia, who presided over the convention or council of all the great Protestant divines a few years ago at Berlin, assembled from all parts of the world, and strange to say, and it is a fact we could never have satisfactorily explained, several delegations of American clergyman submitted to this divine right of the King, with the utmost composure.

As regards Catholics there is no contradiction that merits explanation, for the contradiction does not exist. The impetus to this exploded nonsense received its greatest strength from the time of Henry the Eighth, when constitutional monarchy almost ceased to exist, and has found Calvin and Knox as its defenders. The Councils of the Catholic Church may be searched for any such sanction to the divinity of King. Phillip the Second's nuncio to the Councils of Madrid, announced him as by "the grace of God King," &c., but before he was admitted he was compelled to correct his proof by the very conservative addition, "and the consent of the people," as the emanation of political power. Individual writers, albeit Catholics, may hold these opinions, but depend upon it, sir, you will find the usual variety of opinions, nay, the facts bear us out even in modern times, that the vast majority of Catholics of all other sects, have the least respect for this divine right of Kings, even when they are Catholics. What were the five millions of the Hanseatic confederacy, Bremen, Hamburg, Lubec, Frankfort and the Republics of Genoa, Pisa and Naples in early times? They were Catholic and free. Where are they now? In the maw of King Stork of Berlin, and have disappeared as free governments off the face of the earth. Why his majesty of Prussia beats his brother of France. He will not be annoyed by the necessity of the censorship of the press, but told an ambitious editor the other day that they should not even raise steam on one, and that they should not have a paper in that particular town.

The Catholics defenders of the divine rights of Kings? Eighteen or nineteen Republics on this Western Continent give it a most pointed negative. I think I see you smile, and say—"But such Republics." Granted:—But it shows at all events incontestably a hatred of Kingcraft such as no other peoples have shown. They struggle and bleed for the principle of free government at all events. The only English Commonwealth that dared to assert the will of the people wasdestroyed by a certain "man named Cromwell." He was not a Catholic!

A CATHOLIC.

Reform in Nominations.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In your editorial article of this morning, in which you are pleased to call attention to the subject of my communication of this date, you speak of the Reformers having an organization, which should be used to correct the alleged abuses of the Republican party in this county. I infer from it that they should undertake to run the "machine" *through* this organization. If my inference is correct, I beg leave to differ with you as to the mode of accomplishing the desired object. Even if the attempted, I am satisfied that it will drive off a large number of votes that was with them this fall, as it would then have the appearance of a democratic dodge, such as the Labor Reform movement was, to divide the Republican vote, for the purpose of electing Democrats to office. Their organization may be used effectively as a means of concentrating the efforts of its supporters *within* the Republican party; by attention to the *Republican primary meetings*; by inducing good men to do some of the party work; to be delegates to the conventions, and by supporting such men after they have been thus induced. This is not asking any more of them than they voluntarily gave this fall, and evidently with better success. There are men of questionable motives in every organization. I know of some such who acted with the Reformers this fall; but the dominant party always has some of these fellows hanging to its skirts, and consequently it is with them (and each one always has *some* friends of influence) that we have to deal. To divide the party into two factions will cause the failure of both; because the men of sound principle who desire to see the party made the instrument of public good, acting with either organization would be a fatal minority, and would fail in every attempt. But let their influence be felt within the party at the primary meetings, in the conventions and on the executive committees, and it is my belief that it not all, at least a part of the general desire will be accomplished.

For this purpose it is absolutely necessary that every adherent of Republican principles inform himself before hand of the issues to be determined by the primary meetings, then see to it that representatives of his views are running for delegates; then devote his attention to the election of such representatives by a full vote of his friends, and by a *fair* election.

R. R.

PITTSBURGH, October 28, 1869.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

Reform in Public Health, Education and Jurisprudence.

Eighth Meeting of the American Social Science Association—Contested Elections, Public Charities, and the Libraries of the United States.

The American Social Science Association, now in session in New York, has for its object the scientific discussion and practical treatment of all questions relating to education, public health, economy and jurisprudence. It is not numerously attended, but those who take part in its deliberations are solid and bold thinkers, as well as men of action. In the language of the President of the Association, Dr. Samuel Eliot, of Boston, in his inaugural address on Tuesday, its chief function is to bring together the two great classes of earnest workers and earnest thinkers—those to whom ends are every thing, and those to whom means are every thing, and make their separate impulses converge towards a common object. The coming winter, the President said, will be occupied particularly with the preparation of a hand book for emigrants to this country, with the design of aiding them in finding suitable occupations and investments. Another object, more important to the nation, will be the reform of the Civil and Foreign service, for which the association has already done a great deal, but which it hopes to do something more, indentifying itself as far as possible with a cause on which not only the intelligent, but the social and moral welfare of the people depend.

The expenses of the association are very small. It has but one salaried officer, no office expenses, and all that it receives goes directly into the channels of public benevolence.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

The first paper read before the Association on Tuesday, was by Hon. H. L. Dawes, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Committee on Elections of the House of Representatives, on "The Procedure in Contested Election Cases." It pointed out that in such cases, under the requirements of party, all traces of a judicial character in the proceedings are fast fading away, and precedents are losing all sanction. Each case is coming to be a mere partisan struggle. Mr. Dawes says further—

"But the work itself is sure to return to plague the inventors. What one party does to-day in the chimney can be done all the easier for it by any other which may succeed it. Nor after all, although such a support will soon become worthy of no other. When political life has come to be a struggle for each contested election, there will be no lack of material of opposition, and nothing more easily attends the prostitution of this tribunal, or is more justly calculated to awaken apprehension, than the astonishing increase on the number of contests within the last few years. While the House of Representatives, during the first seventy-five years of the Government, had but 343 contests, more than 500 arose within the last ten years, and it is understood that twenty cases are pending at this time in the present Congress. Another fact disclosed by this record finds no other explanation than is here given. Of these 500 nearly in Congress seldom contest. The belief that the House is packed with a ruling majority, and that its work to do, feels plainly enough upon the number and political affiliations of contestants usually increasing their number from the one side, and in like manner diminishing the list from the other."

Mr. Dawes points to the manner in which contested elections are decided in the English Parliament, where the greatest care is taken to secure an impartial tribunal to try the cases. He thinks a thorough reform cannot be effected in this country without amending the Constitution, but some improvement can be brought about by a large change in the mode of appointing the Committee of Elections, and much more by such a popular sentiment as will put an end to the exactions of the parties at their hands. Let the political committee be buried in the same grave with the political Judge. The discussion of a contested election case in the House, he says, seldom finds listeners beyond the parties directly involved. The members content themselves with being present at roll call, and never forget to record their names according to the requirements of party affiliations. This is called a judgment of the House upon the election returns and qualifications of its members, but instead of that it is becoming an engine of political parties, working out their ends and involving the institutions of the country in their purpose and vote.

PUBLIC CHARITIES OF NEW YORK.

A paper on this subject, by Prof. Dwight, possessed more of a local than general character; but it is to some extent applicable to all, and it that might be applied to all public charities in the country. For instance, he urges that the State should be allowed to participate in the management of county institutions so as to secure, by central authority, a certain degree of comfort and convenience, with a reserved power, in case of persistent delinquency by the local authorities, to assume the necessary expenditures upon the county. He also advocates complete classification, separation of children from adult paupers, removal of the insane and idiotic to proper homes, work for able-bodied, division of the sexes, and a suitable protection for feeble-minded women.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

This paper was submitted by R. A. Spofford, Librarian of Congress. It states that while there is no public library in the United States that has reached 200,000 volumes, there are nearly half in Europe which have passed that figure. The first books dedicated to a public use in this country were given through the Virginia Company of London to the college established in Virginia. But books and knowledge both perished two years later, and to Harvard College at Cambridge belongs the honor of establishing the first American library which has survived to this day. That was, though totally destroyed by fire in 1764, the library sprang into renewed life, and now ranks fourth among our most valuable libraries. The ten largest libraries in the United States are given, as standing as follows in 1869:

1. Library of Congress, Washington	183,000
2. Boston Public Library	153,000
3. Astor Library, New York	138,000
4. Harvard College Library, Cambridge	118,000
5. Mercantile Library, New York	104,000
6. Athenæum Library, Boston	100,000
7. Philadelphia Library Co., Philadelphia	83,000
8. New York State Library, Albany	75,000
9. N. Y. Society Library, New York	67,000
10. Yale College Library, New Haven	60,000

Mr. Spofford recommends that the Congressional Library be thrown open to readers during the evening as well as business hours. He traces the history of the Astor Library, of New York, and devotes some attention to the bequest of Dr. Rush to the Philadelphia Library, of over $1,000,000, which was hampered by onerous and vexatious conditions, and has only been accepted by a majority of five votes in a poll of over five hundred stockholders. Referring to Dr. Rush's condition, that the Library must not provide places for "mind-tainting reviews, controversial politics, and for those teachers of disjointed thinking, the daily papers," Mr. Spofford says it is an example of a broad and liberal bequest narrowly bestowed, and continues:

"The idea of excluding from a great public library, which is to become historical, the representative periodical literature of the time, is very fatuous. If the greater part of the published literature of our day is in no respect elevated above our best daily journals, whether as regards dignity of subject, breadth of view, evaluation of aim, or excellence of style, so far from being in any peculiar sense teachers of disjointed thinking, the newspaper, with the astonishing increase of the number of contests within the last few years. While the Library Committee were during the first seventy-five years of the Government, but 343 contests, more than 500 arose within the last ten years, and it is understood that twenty cases are pending at this time in the present Congress. Another fact disclosed by this record finds no other explanation than is here given. Of these 500 nearly in Congress seldom contest. The belief that the House is packed with a ruling majority, and that its work to do, feels plainly enough upon the number and political affiliations of contestants usually increasing their number from the one side, and in like manner diminishing the list from the other."

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RITUALISM.

The Trial of Rev. C. C. Tate, at Columbus, Ohio.

A church trial growing out of the Ritualistic fancies of Colin C. Tate, is in progress at Columbus, Ohio. The trial is before five rectors of the Episcopal Church, and is at the instance of Bishop McIlwaine. The charges against Mr. Tate are as follows:

First—For having a surpliced choir.

Second—For allowing that choir to sing the psalms and hymns contained in the Common Prayer on their way to and from their places in the church,—or, in other words, for having processional singing.

Third—Violation of ordination vows in declining to obey the Bishop's "godly admonition," which admonition was expressly given on the ground that the said Tate had no right to have such a choir or to use such singing, and that the specified things are not lawful any where in the Episcopal Church.

Mr. Tate is defended by Rev. Dr. Thrall, of Mass., Rev. A. T. Washburne, of Cleveland, and Messrs. Otis, of Chicago, and Sparrow, of Cleveland. The prosecution is conducted by Rev. Mr. Clements, and Judge Swan and John G. Mitchell, Esq., of Columbus. The court at its first session on Tuesday decided that any counsel should not be heard, to which the defendant warmly dissented, and moved to amend the rules so that the lay counsel should be heard on legal points.

IT seems clear that a great deal of dust has been thrown in the eyes of the American people about the war between Brazil and the Argentine Confederation on one side, and the Republic or despotism of Lopez in Paraguay on the other. General McMahon, our late Minister, who has just returned from Paraguay, states that the announcement by the allies that the war is ended, is a mere pretext to cover the withdrawal of their troops from a conflict in which there is neither profit nor glory. As to Lopez, it appears he is not half so bad as he is painted by the allies, from whom we obtain all our information of the war and its objects. The fact that the Paraguayans conduct the war without money and make their own arms and ammunition, while the women of the country plant and gather the crops, does not confirm the rumor that Lopez is the dreaded tyrant and oppressor that the American public has been persuaded to believe him. Despots rarely receive this kind of service from a people to whom they are odious, and who have been encouraged to rebellion for three years past. We presume the fact is that Lopez is a man of ability—very much disposed to have his own way, but no better and no worse than the average of South American politicians and soldiers, save in capacity and pluck, and in these particulars he would be far superior to those who are making war on him.

THE *Herald* correspondent says there is a scheme on foot to oust Mr. Fish from the Cabinet on account of his course on the Cuba question. The idea is to induce Congress to vote a want of confidence in him. Such a proposition would meet with little support in or out of Congress. Let Congress confine itself to the duties which belong to its own end of the avenue. The correspondent is well says: "Mr. Fish is not indebted to Congress for his position. He holds it from the President, and so long as the latter shows no signs of a want of confidence he (Fish) would not by any law of propriety be constrained to tender his resignation. The whole idea is very Englishy, and would not work here at all. His opponents had better try some other way of getting rid of him.

THE ragged school system in London is a substitute for our American free school system, but only on a small scale. There are in London of these schools, attended on Sunday, day and evening, about 900, and it is calculated 50,000 children, taken from the streets, attend these schools. There are 500 paid teachers, and about 5,000 who volunteer as teachers without pay. About 1,000 of the children attend regularly, and those who are found industrious and honest, when they grow up are provided with means to emigrate to Australia or placed in permanent situations at home.

THE contest for the clerkships of the State Senate and House of Representatives has opened. For the clerkship of the Senate, Captain E. H. Rauch, of the Lacaster *Father Abraham*, an earnest advocate of civil service and reform, is a candidate, but it will be a difficult matter to defeat Mr. Hammersly, the present incumbent.

THE Monson Rocks Moving.—The rocks in Mr. Flint's granite quarry at Monson have been playing some curious freaks lately. Several weeks ago a mass of rock a foot thick and fifty feet square lifted itself into the air and broke into pieces, with a noise like that of a cannon. The explanation seems to be that the rock to that depth had been expanded by the heat, and the frequent passage over it of locked teams caused it to become brittle, as does iron or steel by long continuing, and at last it had not tensity enough to hold it in its bed. Another remarkable phenomenon was where the rock broke off itself while yet unbalanced at one end. A strip of rock, 35 feet long, by five feet deep and five feet wide, was split by wedges from the main rock, and immediately it began to move up hill, being free at the upper end, though the inclination was more than one foot in twenty. This rock moved one and one half inches per minute, and after strip 151 feet moved half an inch—nearly all while we were present.—*Amherst Student.*

FATHER HYACINTHE exposes the frauds the New York papers have perpetrated by publishing pretended interviews with him. This the Reverend Father does very explicitly, as follows: "All the conversation I had with members of the press was of very short duration. A friendly journalist came into my room once when myself and Mr. Darling and a few friends were conversing together, and asked me a question or two about ordinary matters, which I answered courteously. Another met me in the corridor another day and addressed a few words to me, but I did not hold any conversation with any one of them. So you will perceive that the 'interviews,' as you call the conversations alluded to, were built on the very few words I spoke to them. They put sentiments into my mouth which I never uttered."

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November Coupons.
WILL REGISTER GOVERNMENT BONDS FREE OF CHARGE.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.
Dealers in Government Bonds,
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NEW FALL GOODS,
AT
W. W. MOORHEAD'S,
81 MARKET STREET.
The largest and most Elegant Stock of EMBROIDERIES in the city.
LADIES' SILK SASHES AND FANCY BOWS.
The New MONOCRAT SKIRT, just received.
Also, a very good CORSET for Children, something new. Ladies Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, very low. Corsets, Hoopskirts, Ribbons, Flowers, Hats, Bonnets and Frames, a full assortment.
Gents will do well to call and see the elegant Stock of BOWS, TIES, SOCKS and everything in the Furnishing Goods Line, at

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ALLEN KIRKPATRICK. JOHN J. MCDERMOTT.
REMOVAL.
Allen Kirkpatrick & Co,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Flour and Seed Dealers,
Have Removed from No. 243 Liberty Street, to their New Warehouse,
No. 231 LIBERTY STREET,
OPPOSITE THE HEAD OF WOOD STREET.
PITTSBURGH.

CHANDELIERS,
BRACKETS, PENDANTS, &c

The Daily Commercial.

Journalism as a Science.

[From Wilkes Spirit.]

A writer in the *Nation* newspaper discusses gravely a question which has been much agitated in the Press since General Lee announced his intention of founding a Chair of Journalism in Washington city. Journalists all over the country are generally asking themselves whether there are not some general laws which should control their profession, even as other professions are controlled. Medicine has its ethics, Divinity its creed, Law its statutes. What is right and what is wrong are written so plainly that no one can mistake his duty. There is a general spirit of comity and helpfulness among the members of these professions which gives them strength and usefulness and unity. The lawyers will quarrel all day in court, and dine together in the evening. Dr. Poundtext will preach damnation to Father Zealous, yet when they come to worldly meetings and greetings, we have only meeting courtesy. Dr. Allopath will advise his patient that Dr. Homeopath's system is sugary suicide, sheer murder by tinctures and triturations; yet they meet in society and are full of neighborly kindness and friendship. Whatever business questions may arise, to the world they are one, intact, disciplined, and governed by laws and customs, which represent ripe thought and acceptable traditions. The Journalist belongs to a profession which embodies every element of power and usefulness. "The Journalist," says Carlyle, "are now the true kings; henceforth historians, unless they are fools, must write, not of Bourbon dynasties and Tudors and Hapsburgs, but of stamped broadsheet dynasties, and quite new sonorous names according as this or the other Able Editor, or combination of Able Editors, gains the world's ears." When the London *Times* spoke its opinions during the Crimean war, says Mr. Kinglake, it was "with a voice so commanding that no administration could safely try to withstand it." This is the tribute of great thinkers to the influence of the press as seen in England, where journalism is in some respects a science, and not merely a calling. No such tribute can be paid to the press in America.

We have some thousands of newspapers. When a settlement is old enough to support a tavern or accept a church it has its weekly paper, and probably two weekly papers, if political necessities demand. The American mind, so far as it is enterprising and speculative, reflects the newspaper press with opalescent fidelity. Our education is widespread, our culture limited, and we read newspapers as we eat and travel and live generally. A business man wants his journal as he wants his breakfast—something to entertain and nourish him until his dinner—good to begin the day, but not enough to see it through. So we have come to regard our press as a kind of mental necessity—even as air and water. With such an appetite, the press is almost certainly to be invincible. Yet it has no power compared to what should exist. We speak of the "Power of the Press" for good and evil as something obvious. Yet here in New York city all of our journals have at one time or another labored to reform the municipal government, only to see it grow worse and worse. There must be a reason for this, and in seeking this reason we come at once upon the momentous question: *How far is it safe in the use of to-day's agencies with the eyes of the future—that ideal free press of boundless power, with a mission of liberty and peace?*

Have we any true journalism in America? Let us look at our own city. Here is the money, the enterprise, the spirit of embodied progress of an imperial republic. Here we have the richest, most influential, and most gifted newspaper leaders. Mr. Bennett has done a great work. One recalls the building of the Pyramids when he stands in Broadway, and thinks that the enterprise which a needy but young man began down in the cellar of No. 22, with a bench and barrel for a counter, and a small sum of money, has risen in less than a generation to the colossal grandeurs of the present *Herald* office. Mr. Bennett had rare gifts; he had wit, good temper, audacity, a keen sense of ridicule, bitter years with Martin Van Buren and the selfish horde of Jackson's followers to laugh at, to be distrusting in the honor or gratitude of politicians. These traits made him cynical, but in the years they were rather personal qualities—all virtues of temperament, and can never be made into any general law or custom. The *Tribune* is essentially Horace Greeley. It is merely the lightning upon which he has set forty years, and on which he stands to-day in monolithic grandeur, one of the greatest men of the age, with rare qualities, wide influence, and singular power over the hearts of honest, earnest men. Mr. Greeley's work in politics and that as a journalist, nor will such be his fame. He will be remembered with Franklin and Beecher and Wendell Phillips, Theodore Parker and Ralph Waldo Emerson, as a man of reflection, whose work would have been done if the *Tribune* had never existed. If Providence should remove Mr. Greeley, says one, would the *Tribune* rest? Want law or custom, or scientific application of principle, would reinforce it in power it now possesses? The life, perhaps the success, of the *Tribune* comes from the vitalization of true journalism. Impersonality. The *Tribune* is great because of Mr. Greeley, and Mr. Greeley is great because of the *Tribune*. Each should have had an identity and greatness independent of the other—something which even death would not sever. So long as the ends are visible of the *Times*, Mr. Raymond remained in the *Times*. It was the highest type of impersonal, scientific journalism. When he went out of it into Congress and the Legislature and politics, enterprises and convocations, he failed; yet few men had more elements of success in statesmanship and politics. He was probably the best journalist of his time—not equal to Mr. Bennett in some qualities, nor to Mr. Greeley in many others—but with a serene, impartial, courageous appreciation of the true duties of his calling, which we scarcely ever hope to see again. Mr. Raymond never blundered, unless when he stooped, and in the light of true journalism, any position outside of the editorial independent chair is stooping. When Mr. Bigelow succeeded him, and spoke of a career like Mr. Raymond's as one that might "lead to high civic honors," the journalist saw that whatever name courtesy would give to his *Evening Post* experiences, he had to learn the alphabet of his profession, for there are no heights tempting enough for the ambition of a great journalist. Mr. Marble showed enterprise—he may have accepted political necessity and opportunity when he allied himself with the great Democratic organization, but we are not quite sure he did not make a mistake. As a journalist, Mr. Marble has shown talents, and a broad, liberal appreciation of the ethics of the press. It is only when the yoke of the party strikes him round the neck that those strange antics which amuse Mr. Tweed, and destroy what Mr. Hall, in his frolicsome moods, we presume, calls his "confidence in his Democracy," Mr. Marble is too much of a journalist to accept any party domination, and its zealous efforts to rest under it are very much what Mr. Bonner might expect from Dexter, were he to hitch him to a dray and undertake to sell him along Bloomingdale road. Mr. Tyrrell is not a journalist at all, but a poet who spends his time in contemplating the glories of one's rich autumn woods, and the accidental, easily-earned revenues of the newspaper. Mr. Brooks edits his paper on the true rag-bag principle, and must make it pay, which has a variegated rag-carpet appearance—looks as well upside down—and gives its readers the smallest amount of matter that can possibly be furnished for the money.

Successful owners and editors of newspapers are not always journalists. We have a class of editorial managers who have shown good business principles, and attained great wealth and influence. Mr. G. W. Childs, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, is chief among this class. His paper is great and rich, merely because it is a newspaper, managed independent of any real journalistic principle. It sells the news, like the old-fashioned midnight watchmen, and everybody listens and goes to sleep. Knowing he has heard the news, and caring little for the honest watchman who tells it. True journalism is independence; the *Ledger* represents neutrality, and between them there is so much difference as between yea and nay. Mr. Bonner has made a great success, but it became he applied to the publication of a weekly newspaper the same appreciation of true business principles that would have made him a fortune in a railway, or a Stewart in merchandise. In Philadelphia, Mr. Childs has done the same thing the policy of his paper being that created by Wm. M. Swain, who was the most successful mode ever connected with the press, and a policy so much of a triumph that he is too shrewd to change it. We have specialties in journalism, like Mr. Tilton of the *Independent*, and Mr. Charles of the Louisville *Journal*. Mr. Tilton comes very much within the range of criticism that we make upon Mr. Greeley, and is a sort of Father Hyacinthe of the religious press. A Carmelite bent on troubling the evangelical waters, while as paper is a pulpit. Mr. Prentiss has been successful as a writer, and is known and honored far beyond the limit of his newspaper circulation. Mr. Halstead, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, Mr. Stockton of the Philadelphia *Post*, Mr. White, of the Delmore *Tribune*, Mr. Watterson, of the Louisville *Journal*; the editor of the Sacramento *Union*, whose name escapes us; and Mr. Brigham, of the Pittsburgh *Commercial*—are perhaps nearer to the highest range of journalists of any that we have in our press. Mr. White is too much devoted to free trade, and Mr. Stockton sometimes allows his radicalism, which is honest and broad, to make him angry, and to allow injustice to honest men who differ with him. We select these men from the young men of the American Press, as the editors who seem to us to combine in their editing many of the true principles of their profession, especially independence, impersonality, a recognition of the fact that the journal belongs to the ages, while the mere man who edits it will, in time, fall to the earth like the autumn foliage and be as he is gone, and which only cumbereth the ground.

In the career of these men and many others like them, we find a gradual drifting into a higher appreciation of journalism. The laws of this profession, like others, must necessarily be of slow growth. Republican institutions, as we have them, are the ripened fruit of thousand of years. We think there are certain general laws that must in time control the Press.

A Prodigy in Mathematics.

H. Glaze informs us that he recently found at Fayetteville, (Fayette?) Mo., a young man by the name of Fields, seventeen years old, and entirely ignorant of letters or figures, who could inside of three minutes solve any problem given. The following are a few of the examples, and the time taken in the solutions: The number of flax seeds necessary to reach to the sun, allowing six flax seeds to one grain of wheat, and thirteen grains of wheat to the inch: Answer, 469,367,500,000,000, given in two minutes. What would $3,000 amount to in ten years, compounding interest at 10? This example he worked in three minutes, absolutely correct, although he had to carry a score of figures. What would a horse bring three being 12 nails in his shoes; allowing 1 cent is for the first, 6 for the second, 9, 27, 81 and so on? This required thirty-two distinct multiplications, and runs up into trillions, yet he did it in three minutes. These examples will suffice to show his wonderful power. He is very ignorant on all other matters; never learned his letters and does not know one figure from another. He is very uncouth in his appearance, and has no faith in his talents. He can do anything in mental arithmetic even in complex fractions.—*Mason Journal*.

SINCE earthquakes have become so much of an institution, attention has been turned to the necessity of providing earthquake-proof buildings. A San Francisco architect has decided the subject to be ready to enter into contract for buildings of this description. In illustration of his theory, he notices the fact—if fact it be—that towers stand firmer, or rather, are less liable to fall in earthquake regions, than large buildings, even one-story buildings; which, in fact, he avers to be the least safe of any kind of buildings. He says that the towers in San Francisco stood remain safely during the recent earthquake, only suffering scarcely any injury, and that all the buildings in the city which suffered, the upper pieces or columns escaped with less injury than those of the nine whose foundations were of the ordinary kind. The buildings on piers will vibrate and swing, but they will not fall in an earthquake as others will do.

MR. EDWARD A. POLLARD comes down with the weight of a thunderbolt on Mr. Jefferson Davis. Here is a specimen: "If Jefferson Davis was a man of sense he might see how far he was ruined and despised in the South and how he is a mark of disgust wherever that return to a land which stands the living and reproachful witness of his folly and degradation he would prefer to have died in the coldest embraces of a foreign country, the narrowest hospice of exile. Can he not know, realize that his career is finished, absolutely finished on the face of the earth? It is the great man who knows when his career is ended. Let the last stake of fortune is gone, and nothing remains but the decency of death."

PERSONAL.

In the last number of the *Mute's Chronicle*, published at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in Columbus, Ohio, Superintendent Day has the following interesting account of one of his pupils, named Wm. E. Morfier: "This pupil, in his misfortunes, illustrates the intimate connection between the senses of hearing and seeing, in their origin. Last year, while a pupil at the Blind Asylum, he suddenly recovered his sight, with a simultaneous loss of hearing and power of speech. Accordingly, at the opening of this term, he was transferred to this institution, and has been in all respects a genuine deaf mute. Last Sunday he was attacked with severe neuralgic pain in his head and chest, resulting soon in perfect restoration of hearing and the loss of sight, without even the power of raising the eyelids. His faculty of speech has not returned to him, but he communicates by the manual alphabet. He still suffers considerable pain."

Victor Hugo writes to a Deputy in Paris: "On the day when I counsel insurrection, I will be with you. This time I do not counsel it."

The Chairman of a Dent meeting, at Jackson, Mississippi, introduced a colored Democrat, John T. Harris, of Memphis, as an orator, "and a gentleman as far as politics are concerned."

Father O'Callaghan is a Catholic priest at Youngstown, Ohio, whom his Bishop has attempted to eject from the parish. But Father O'Callaghan won't go on the Bishop's order, and appeals to the Pope.

John G. Saxe made a thousand dollars by his first San Francisco lecture.

The two oldest bank officers in the United States, Ephraim Williams, President of the Northampton (Mass.) National Bank, who is in his 90th year, and Stalham Williams, President of the Utica (N. Y.) Savings Bank, who is in his 87th year, are both descendants of the Rev. William Williams, for fifty-six years pastor of the church at Hatfield, Mass., where he died in 1741.

Yulee, the Florida rebel, and ex-United States Senator, offers a site for every school house which may be built along the route of the Florida Railroad, of which he is President.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Judicial Opinions Against It.

The Detroit *Post* supplements its previous publication of the opinions of the several judges of Michigan concerning the abolition of capital punishment in that State, with a statement of the views of Judge Edwin Lawrence of the Fourth Circuit Court, who unequivocally indorses the present law, as founded in the wisdom and real justice. His long experience upon the bench has confirmed him in his hostility to the gallows and the hangman. He thinks that the liability of human tribunals to err is reason enough for abolishing the scaffold, even if there were no other reasons. Human testimony is notoriously unsafe; men are as liable to prejudices and mistakes when acting in a jurors as when acting in any other capacity, and innocent blood, once shed, cannot be restored. Even confessions of guilt are sometimes untrue; in fact, the judge asserts positively that persons have been executed upon their own confessions of guilt who were really innocent. In his own experience, he says, there have been three cases of persons convicted of murder in the first degree, apparently fairly and impartially convicted, and themselves confessed the guilty of the offense with which he was charged. But for the death penalty never enforced, they would have been pardoned, and Judge declares that the death penalty is the offspring of a low state of civilization; that it is founded upon the sentiment of revenge, or retaliation; that it does not prevent crime, that, even if it did, it is not just to torture A. to death in order to prevent B. from doing wrong; that executions exert a debasing influence upon the public morals of society; that punishments have never diminished crime, but education and civilization have; that the causes of crime must be discovered and removed.

WHILE the attempt to grow grapes in the Ohio valley has in a measure proved abortive, and has not created a full development in Missouri, this branch of industry has already become established in California among the leading interests. There are now over 20,000,000 vines in that State, each covering more than 300 varieties of grapes. Reports for the present season speak of the crops as fair and prices remunerative. The California or Missouri grape is the same as that country by the Jesuits, is the most extensively planted—that most in use for making high-wines having been imposed on manufacturers at an average of about one cent per pound. At this rate the vineyardists has done well, clearing from $60 to $200 per acre on his wine lands. Those raising choice foreign variety of grapes, either for manufacture or table use, have made a clear profit this year varying from fifty to $500 per acre. The wines made are in great variety, resulting not only from difference in process of manufacture, but from efforts to produce combinations suited to the American taste. We believe some of these varieties are equal to the best European, and are destined to take a high rank in the market at home and abroad.

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN ORDINANCE

To Open Denny's Alley from Tunnel to Chatham Street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to survey and open Denny's Alley, from its present width of twenty feet in width, and to appraise damages and assess benefits caused thereby. James Irwin Second ward, J. M. Fass, are hereby appointed viewers to act in connection with said Engineer in accordance with an act of Assembly passed January 6, 1864.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 25th day of October, A. D. 1869.

A. H. GROSS,
President pro tem. of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MONROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.

Attest: H. MCMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

Changing the Names of Wylie Street, Wylie Street Extension and Duncan Street, and Greensburg Pike and Penn Street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the name of Wylie street, Wylie street Extension and Duncan street, be changed to Wylie avenue, and that the name of Greensburgh Pike and Penn street be changed to Penn avenue.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 25th day of October, A. D. 1869.

A. H. GROSS,
President pro tem. of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MONROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.

Attest: H. MCMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

Changing the Grade of Duncan Street from Green to Devilliers Street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the grade of Duncan street be so changed as to make a uniform grade from Green to Devilliers.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 25th day of October, A. D. 1869.

A. H. GROSS,
President pro tem. of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MONROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.

Attest: HUGH MCMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

Establishing the Line between the Tenth and Twelfth Wards.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the line between the Tenth and Twelfth Wards be the old line between the old Fifth and Ninth Wards.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 25th day of October, A. D. 1869.

A. H. GROSS,
President pro tem. of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MONROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.

Attest: HUGH MCMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

Opening Mittenberger Alley from Sixth Avenue to Strawberry Alley.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to survey and open Mittenberger alley, from Sixth avenue to Strawberry alley, of the width of twenty (20) feet, and to award damages and assess benefits caused thereby. James Parke, James R. Kellogg, Edward H. Wilson are hereby appointed, in accordance with act of Assembly providing for the same.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 25th day of October, A. D. 1869.

A. H. GROSS,
President pro tem. of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MONROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. A. TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.

Attest: HUGH MCMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, }
Pittsburgh, October 27, 1869. }

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR

GRADING AND PAVING SNOWDEN ALLEY,

From a 12 foot alley to Valley street is now ready for collection at this office until MONDAY, November 8th, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer's office for collection.

H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, }
Pittsburgh, October 27, 1869. }

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR

GRADING AND PAVING OF SPRING ALLEY,

From Twenty-first to Twenty-fifth street, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office SATURDAY, November 6th, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer's office for collection.

H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, }
Pittsburgh, October 26, 1869. }

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR

GRADING, PAVING AND CURBING

Apple alley from Marion to Millenberger street, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until FRIDAY, November 5 h, 1869, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer's Office for collection.

H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

AUCTION SALES.

Robert H. Patterson & Co.,
CORNER OF
Seventh Avenue and Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Will, on every Saturday, hold an Auction Sale of
Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Wagons,

And everything appertaining to the Horse. Parties desiring to sell will please leave their notice of consignment on or before Thursday of each week in order for advertising. Prompt attention and good care will be given all Stock left for sale.

JOHN H. STEWART,
AUCTIONEER.

IMPORTANT TO HORSEMEN.—AT the Livery and Sale Stables of R. M. PATTERSON & CO., seventh avenue, near Liberty street, on SATURDAY, 30th day of October, 1869, at 10½ A. M., in addition to their regular sales, will be sold without reserve a fine ROAD MARE, warranted to trot her mile below 3 minutes; 7 years old, a sound and perfect, together with light open Wagon, Harness, etc., nearly new. Sale peremptory for want of use.

JOHN H. STEWART, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE—THAT fine substantial Brick House, with 8 Acres of Ground, more or less, in the Borough of Sewickley, near Railroad Station owned by Rev. Robert Hopkins. The House is built in modern style, has 8 Rooms, and fronts toward the Railroad and river. Large Stable and other Outbuildings. An Orchard of thrifty bearing Fruit Trees, choice and well selected, and Small Fruits of various kinds. This property has never before been offered for sale and frequent overtures for its purchase have been rejected. No better property is in the market. Apply soon, on the premises, or by letter to ROBERT HOPKINS, Sewickleyville, Pa.

WASHINGTON STREET
PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Nos. 101 and 103 Washington street, 42 feet front and 98 feet deep, improved by a modern built two story Brick House, gas, Bath Room, &c., &c. For terms, apply to

ELI EDMUNDSON,
96 and 98 Third avenue.

FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE—TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP.

Warehouse Nos. 96 and 98 Third Ave.,

34 feet front, 80 feet deep, four stories high. For terms, apply to

E. EDMUNDSON,
96 and 98 Third avenue.

FOR SALE,

THE VALUABLE SHEET IRON ROLLING MILL, AT BRISTOL, PA.

The Mill is nearly new and is now in successful operation, with a full supply of Orders. Is favorably located, being on the Canal, by which Coal and Iron are delivered at the Mill, and also convenient to the Philadelphia and Trenton (New York) Railroad Depot. Everything in order to start. Will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply to or address

J. L. SHOEMAKER,
BRISTOL, PA.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

In pursuance of an order of the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in Bankruptcy, I will sell at Public Auction, at the Store Building, No. 168 WYLIE STREET, in the city of Pittsburgh,

The Stock of Goods, Merchandise, &c.,

OF FERDINAND SOUCY, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Ladies' Hose, Ribbons, Prints, Ginghams, Gloves, Socks, and Notions of all kinds.

The sale will commence on TUESDAY, November 2d, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Terms of sale—Cash.

A. MURDOCH,
U. S. Marshal and Provisional Assignee.

oct22-26,29,nov2

ROLLING MILL FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, A ROLLING MILL,

In Ironton, Lawrence County, Ohio,

One hundred and forty-five miles above Cincinnati, on the Ohio river, comprising Buildings and Machinery as follows, together with Coal Lands and Coal Privileges, viz: No. 1 Building, 70 feet by 100, 2 Puddling Furnaces, 1 Heating Furnace, 1 Sheet Furnace, 1 Sheet Furnace, 1 Annealing Furnace, and 11 Pair Furnaces, 7 Engine, 40-inch Cylinder, 6 feet stroke; 1 Engine, 26-inch Cylinder, 3 feet stroke; 1 Engine, 20-inch Cylinder, 3 feet stroke, and 1 Engine of sufficient size to drive 2 Blast Machines; also, 1 Locator Engine, and 2 Batteries of Boilers of sufficient capacity. Also, the Machinery, 1 Train Rock Rolls, 1 Bar Train, 1 Sheet Guide Train, 1 Scrap Train, 1 Sheet Mill, 6 pair Shears, and all necessary Rolls, Tools and Fixtures for repairing said Mill. The Rolling Mill is sufficient capacity to contain and protect the above machinery also, all necessary Buildings for offices and Warehouse. The above Mill is of sufficient capacity to make 2500 tons of Bar and Sheet Iron, and about 50 tons on double turn, per day. The Mill is located on the bank of the river, and has ample vacant ground for the erection of a Furnace, if desired. It will be sold on reasonable terms.

For particulars, address ROBERT SCOTT, Ironton, Ohio, or WOODROW, REAKS & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

INSURANCE.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE
Insurance Co.,
Of London and Edinburg.
ESTABLISHED A. D. 1809.
CAPITAL AND ASSETS OVER
$14,000,000
GOLD.

Loomis & Collingwood,
AGENTS,
NO. 81 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

MONONGAHELA INSURANCE CO.,
OF PITTSBURGH,
INCORPORATED 1854.
CASH CAPITAL.....$175,000.

Insures against Fire and Marine Losses.

Office, No. 98 WOOD STREET.

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JNO. MCDEVITT.....Vice President.
JNO. CLANEY.....Secretary.
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R. H. Palmer, D. S. H. Gilmore,
James Marshall.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PITTSBURGH.

Office corner Market and Water streets, second floor

WM. BAGALEY.....President.
WM. A. SHEPARD.....Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes. Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the seas.

Insures against loss or damage by fire.

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Capt. Thos. Snowden, Capt. John Hamilton,
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S. M. Kier.

Capt. J. ATKINSON, General Agent.

PEOPLES' INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth sts. second floor.

Insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandize.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

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C. H. Love, Charles Arbuckle.

WM. PHILLIPS.....President.
JOHN WALL.....Vice President.
WM. P. GARDNER.....Secretary.

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OF PITTSBURGH.

ALEX. NIMICK.....President.
WM. P. HERBERT.....Secretary.
CAPT. GRIDDER NEELD.....General Agent.

Office, No. 92 WATER STREET, Spang, Chalfant & Co.'s Warehouse, up stairs, Entry First door.

Will insure against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks. A home institution, managed by Directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined by prompt payment of losses to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS:

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John Mcauley, Andrew Mcelroy,
Alexander Speer, David M. Long,
Wm. Robinson, John R. Mcclain,
Charles J. Clarke, D. Dimock,
Wm. S. Evans, Joseph Kirkpatrick,
Philip Reymer.

WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

FLOUR DEALERS.

NOTICE TO
Flour Dealers and Consumers.

We are now receiving a lot of 10,000 bushels carefully selected White and Amber and Tennessee Wheat, purchased in Gibson, Parke, Green and Morgan counties, Indiana. This lot of Wheat is the very best to be found, and cannot be surpassed by any in the United states. We have also finished our improvements in Machinery, Rolling Cloths and Cooling Rooms, and are now prepared to furnish the best Flour we have made for ten years at prices that defy competition on the same grades of Flour.

R. T. KENNEDY & BRO.

Pearl Steam Mill, Allegheny, Sept. 13, 1869.

CAUTION.

We call attention of consumers to the practice of adulterating Lard Oil by mixing with it Cotton Seed Oil, Rosin Oil, Seal Oil and other inferior Oils.

Our Lard Oil Warranted Pure.

Any person altering our Brand or copying our Trade Mark will be proceeded against according to law.

PROCTOR & GAMBLE,
TO
CINCINNATI.

JOHN H. STEWART. ROBT. H. PATTERSON.

ROBT. H. PATTERSON & CO.,
Livery, Sale and Commission Stables,
COR. SEVENTH AVENUE AND LIBERTY ST
PITTSBURGH, PA.

CARPETS.

CARPETS.
NEW FALL STOCK.

Oil Cloths, Window Shades
DRUGGETS,
DRUGGET SQUARES,
Ingrain Carpets,
At the Lowest Prices Ever Offered.

Bovard, Rose & Co.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

ELEGANT
CARPETS.

The Latest and Most Beautiful Designs Ever Shown in

TAPESTRY OR BODY
BRUSSELS,

Just Received by Direct Importation from England.

DRUGGETS
Of the Latest Styles in Large Quantities.

OLIVER
M'CLINTOCK
& COMPANY,
23 FIFTH AVENUE.

DRUGGETS,
CRUMB CLOTHS
EXTRA QUALITY.
Brussels Carpets,
DIRECT IMPORTATION.

McCallum Bros.,
51 FIFTH AVENUE,
ABOVE WOOD STREET.

ROOFING SLATE.

AIKEN & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO T. W. PARRY,
DEALERS IN
PEACH HILL
Roofing Slate.
ALL SIZES AND COLORS OF
SLATE
COSTANTLY ON HAND.
Office and Yard,
Cor. Eleventh and Liberty Sts.,
OPPOSITE THE GRAIN ELEVATOR,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders for Roofing Solicited and Promptly attended to.

SLATE.
THE
Twin City
SLATE COMPANY,

Are prepared to furnish to Builders or Slaters, their VERY DARK BLUE COLORED SUPERIOR
Roofing Slate,

From their own Quarries, located in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, AT QUARRY PRICES. Orders may be sent to and contracts made as dressed to

E. L. GOODWIN, Agent.

J. S. SHALLENBERGER, Pres't.
Office: BREWER'S BUILDING, DUQUESNE WAY corner Eighth street, Pittsburgh, Penna.

FURNITURE.

ROCK the BABY
IN EARNEST'S
PATENT SWING CRIB,
SOLD ONLY BY
LEMON & WEISE
Practical Furniture Manufacturers,
118 FOURTH AVENUE,

WHERE MAY BE FOUND A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF PARLOR, CHAMBER AND KITCHEN FURNITURE. MWF

Boulevard and Concrete
PAVEMENTS,
FOR
STREETS, DRIVES,
FLOORS, DEPOTS,
GARDENS, COURTS,
CELLARS,
WASHSTANDS,
GARDEN AND
LAWN WALKS.

The undersigned, having a long and successful experience in laying Concrete and Boulevard Pavements, are prepared to do the above Work in the very best manner and on the most reasonable terms.

Orders left at No. 313 LIBERTY STREET will receive prompt attention.

COLVIN & MORRIS.

THE ELLERSHAUSEN PROCESS.

The Superior Quality Imparted to Good Iron, the great Improvement in Inferior Iron and the Reduced Cost, commend it to all Manufacturers of Iron.

JAMES P. SPEER,
ATTORNEY FOR THE TRUSTEES.

Office 96½ FOURTH AVENUE.

APPLES, CIDER, SWEET POTATOES,
NOW RECEIVING.
1,000 barrels choice Russets,
1,000 barrels Home Brandies, very fine.
50 barrels sweet Cider.
Also, a large lot of Nansemond Sweet Potatoes.
The above are put up for Winter use. Orders will receive prompt attention.

HENRY REA, Jr.,
285 Liberty st., opposite Seventh ave., Pittsburgh.

FRUIT TREES.

A LARGE STOCK OF
FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, EVERGREENS, VINES, ROSES, BULBS, &c.
For sale by

J. B. & A. MURDOCH,
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Catalogues mailed free on application.

NEW PICKLES.

50 bbls and 50 half bbls New Pickles,

In Vinegar, and for sale by

REYMER & BROS.

HENRY REA, JR.,
285 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH.

Receives and sells FLOUR, GRAIN, SEEDS, BUTTER, EGGS, LARD, BACON, APPLES, POTATOES, GREEN and DRIED FRUIT and PRODUCE GENERALLY.

Refer to Third National Bank, Pittsburgh, Banks and Merchants generally.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOOTS, SHOES,
AT
WHOLESALE.

Gill & Brother,
113 WOOD ST.,
OUR OWN MAKE
MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTH'S
Custom Boots.

WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S, BOYS', YOUTHS' AND MEN'S
SHOES,
BOTH SEWED AND PEGGED.

Philadelphia City Manufactured Goods,
AT FACTORY PRICES.
All Goods at New York Prices

GILL & BRO.,
NO. 113 WOOD ST.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

FALL TRADE, 1869.
SECOND LARGE ARRIVAL OF
Fall and Winter
BOOTS, SHOES,
Gaiters, Balmorals and Gums,

Consisting of all Styles and Qualities, selected and made to my order for

City and Country Trade.

All orders from the country will be promptly filled, at New York and Boston Prices.

I am also Agent for several Philadelphia Shoe Manufacturers, and will sell their Goods at their prices in New York.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS, by calling and examining my Stock, will find it to their advantage in purchasing elsewhere, can save TEN PER CENT, on their bills.

New Goods Received Daily.

And will be sold at New York and Boston Prices. A large assortment of GUMS and ARCTIC OVERSHOES cheap for cash, at

J. H. BORLAND'S,
53 and 55 WOOD STREET.

HATS AND CAPS.

WHOLESALE
HATS
AND
CAPS
FOR THE
FALL TRADE.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
Men's and Boys'
Hats and Caps,
IN ALL THE
LATEST STYLES,
AT PRICES
That Defy Competition.

R. H. PALMER,
84
WOOD STREET.
Goods Received Daily.

BININGER'S
OLD LONDON DOCK
GIN.

Designed for the use of the MEDICAL PROFESSION and the FAMILY, possessing those INTRINSIC Medicinal Properties which belong to ANCIENT AND PURE GIN.

Put up in cases containing one dozen bottles each, and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c.

A. E. BININGER & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS, Established in 1777,
No. 15 Beaver street, New York.

For sale by HARRIS & EWING,
SIMON JOHNSTON,
Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street,
Agent for Pittsburgh and vicinity, and
E. SELLERS,
No. 45 Wood street.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A NEW Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects: How to Live and What to Live For; Youth, Maturity and Old Age; Manhood generally reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion, Flatulence and Nervous Diseases accounted for; Marriage Philosophically Considered, &c. Pocket Volumes containing These Lectures will be forwarded to parties unable to attend on receipt of four stamps, by addressing SECRETARY NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY AND SCIENCE, 618 Broadway, New York.

MANUFACTURERS.

AMERICAN
IRON WORKS.
AT
WHOLESALE.

Jones & Laughlins,
PITTSBURGH,
MANUFACTURERS OF
American and Clair Bar, Hoop, Sheet and Plate Iron.

Bridge Iron, Angle and T Iron,
Guard Iron, Coal Screen Iron,
T Rails, 12, 16, 20, 28 and 40 lbs per yard
Tram Rails, Punched and Countersunk,
Boiler, Bridge and Tank Rivets,
Cut Nails and Spikes,
Ship and Bolt Spikes, Railroad Spikes,
Railroad Fish Bars and Bolts,
Railroad Car Wheels and Axles,
Street Car Wheels and Axles,
Coal-Pit Car Wheels and Axles,
Patent Cold Rolled Shafting,
Patent Cold Rolled Piston Rods,
Mower and Reaper Bars.

WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE:
120 WATER AND 120 FRONT STREETS,
*BR

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

THE METHODIST GRAVEYARD DIFFICULTY.

Meeting of the Lot Owners—Proposition to Compromise the Matter and Settle all Litigation, submitted by one of the Commissioners—Part of the Lot Owners Accept It—Another Meeting on Monday Evening.

In pursuance of a public call, a large number of persons owning lots in the old Methodist graveyard, Eleventh Ward, about which there has been so much litigation during the past eighteen months, met at the First Ward School House, at the corner of Short st. and Second avenue, last evening, for the purpose of hearing a report from the committee appointed to prosecute the Commissioners appointed by Act of Assembly to remove the bodies from said graveyard, for the improper manner in which the work was conducted.

The meeting was organized at half past seven o'clock, and on motion of Captain Andrew Miller, Mr. Aaron Floyd was called to the chair. Mr. James McCain, the permanent Secretary, officiated in that capacity.

Mr. Miller from the Committee appointed to prosecute the interests of the lot holders stated that every individual present was fully aware of the perplexities that had been occasioned the lot holders by the litigation, the details of which have been fully published. He remarked, however, that since the last meeting of the lot holders when the committee reported that no progress had been issued from the District Court restraining the Commissioners from proceeding with the work of removing the bodies, the case had been carried to the Supreme Court by the Attorney for the Commissioners the notice of trial filed and all the preliminaries arranged for an argument of the case. The particular object of the meeting last evening was stated as follows: About a week since one of the Commissioners, whom Capt. Miller named, called on him and had a conference in reference to the matter at issue. After informing him of the carrying of the case to the Supreme Court he stated that he desired to see the matter compromised, and being informed by Capt. Miller that that was just what the lot-holders desired from the beginning proposed a settlement. He made the proposition upon his own responsibility and without the instruction or advice of the other Commissioners. He said the matter had dragged its slow length along; that he had never seen the work performed, but having reflected the matter since the case was taken to the Supreme Court, decided to submit a proposition which, if accepted by the lot owners, would put an end to the difficulty. The basis of the compromise is as follows: That he will guarantee to the lot owners a certain sum of money for each lot, said sum to be secured to the lot holder by a negotiable note, which note he will give to each lot owner as the bodies interred in the lot are removed, the sum of each note being specified to distinguish between one and another. Before leaving the city Mr. Moore stated that Meckel would row Coulter on the Hudson in race for a purse of $500 and allow him $200 for his expenses. It is not stated whether Coulter has accepted the offer.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the postoffice:

Austin, Miss M. J., Rochester, N. Y.
Doulbert, Margie, Eastbrook, Pa.
Mabry, James, Clinton Station, Pa.
Weimberger, Bernard, Williamsburgh, Pa.
Weinberger, Sebastian, Canal Dover, Ohio.

Burglaries in Allegheny City.

Some time during Wednesday night burglars entered the house of Mr. Arbeckle, at Chester avenue and Ohio street, Allegheny city. The thieves entered the house by the rear door, and carried off a large silver saiver, four dozen silver spoons, one dozen and a half of plated spoons, a silver salt-cellar and two hunting knives. The house of Mr. Marshall, on Western avenue, was also entered, but the thieves were frightened away.

A Business Trip That Did n't Pay.—Margaret Shiak, a German woman who resides in the country, came to town yesterday on business. About noon she found herself in a happy frame of mind, and got into a street car on Sixth street, conducting herself in a manner that showed her to be in an advanced state of intoxication. She was arrested and taken to the lockup where a bottle of whisky, sewed up in a stocking, was found attached to her waist, under her dress. She will have a hearing this morning.

Burglary.—Some time during Wednesday night or Thursday morning, a drinking saloon kept by a German whose name we did not ascertain, on Penn street, between Twenty-Sixth and Twenty-eighth streets in the Twelfth Ward, was entered by burglars and thirteen dollars taken out of the drawers. An entrance was effected by forcing in a front door open. The robbery was not discovered until Thursday morning. There is no clue to the perpetrators.

Trouble About a Young Man.—About noon yesterday an English lady who resides on the South side, called at the lock-up and wished to have a young man, who had been boarding with her for some time, arrested, as he was said to indulge too freely aforesaid young lady. This caused her husband to elope with him, he said, and take all the money he got from the house. The young man had not been arrested at last accounts.

Man Killed on the Allegheny Valley Railroad.—An accident which resulted in the death of a young man named Geo. Bennett, occurred on the Allegheny Valley Railroad yesterday morning. It appears that deceased got when jailing the two cars near the depot he had was caught between one of the way cars and crushed almost to jelly. The bumpers and to Evidention Station where the body was taken sided.

Masonic Dedication.—The Grand Lodge of F. & A. Masons of Pennsylvania, dedicated the new Masonic Hall, at Sharpsburg, with appropriate ceremonies, Wednesday.

THE WHISKY INTEREST.

Adjourned Meeting of the Distillers and Dealers—The Obnoxious Law of Re-Gauging and Stamping Whisky—Another Meeting on Saturday to Choose Delegates to the Chicago Convention.

Pursuant to adjournment, the distillers of and dealers in whisky in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity, met at the Board of Trade Rooms on Wood street at three o'clock yesterday afternoon to hear the report of the Committee appointed at the meeting held on Thursday the 21st inst., to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the liquor merchants of this locality in reference to the oppressiveness of the existing regulation requiring the re-gauging and stamping of whisky after it has left the distillery.

The President, Mr. A. Guckenheimer, called the meeting to order shortly after three o'clock and announced the object of the meeting.

Several members of the Committee mentioned, who were present, stated that they had arrived at the Board of Trade rooms at one o'clock, as per adjournment, but Mr. Littell, the Chairman, and the balance of the Committee failing to come to time, no resolutions had been prepared.

Mr. A. E. Stephenson stated that a permanent organization ought to first be effected and then resolutions could be prepared and adopted. His idea of an organization was that the liquor men should form themselves into a Board of Trade of the liquor men of Pittsburgh, said organization to be styled the members continued in business. The interests of the liquor merchants would be protected by such a Board. He thought that the business of the meeting was to appoint delegates to the Convention at Chicago, at which resolutions in reference to the obnoxious laws would be adopted and forwarded to Congress. The delegates from Pittsburgh could act in conjunction with the seven resolutions as the interests of the merchants of this city demanded.

Mr. J. S. Devlin resigned the office of Secretary, and on motion Mr. Bennett was elected in his stead.

The President also left the chair and several gentlemen present were nominated but declined to serve.

Mr. Stephenson was finally called to preside, when a meeting was asked for to organize for the object of the meeting. He complied with the request, remarking that it was to nominate delegates to a convention and for the purpose of considering the question of the repeal of the obnoxious regulations in reference to the tax on whisky which are unnecessarily galling on liquor men. The question of a permanent organization was declared to be first in order.

Mr. Bennett here offered the following suggestions, stating that the meeting could, if it was their wish, adopt them as resolutions:

First, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chairman to attend the convention at Chicago, on the 20th of November proximo, to represent the liquor interest of Pittsburgh, and to attend to the payment of depositing the expenses of the Chicago delegation, each liquor dealer paying a sum not exceeding five dollars, and as much more as is necessary, to be equally distributed according to their interest at stake.

Third, That the meeting is of the opinion that distillers and their interests are not to prevail in this case.

Fourth, That they be authorized to favor the collection of all excise duties and taxes on whisky by the Distillers.

Fifth, That whisky, after leaving the distillery, shall not be controlled or interfered with by the Government.

Sixth, That failing in this the Government shall carry out the present regulations without opening offices in each town and receive applications for removal and give returns within two hours after application.

The resolutions were considered separately, the first being adopted without debate.

In reference to the second resolution, relating to the appointment of delegates, a member suggested that the assessments be regulated according to the sales, while another member thought the dealers ought to pay five and the distillers ten dollars.

Mr. Stephenson offered an amendment that the question of expenses be left for voluntary subscriptions.

Mr. Devlin desired to see a permanent organization under the name of the Pittsburgh Commercial Board. The resolutions and recitifiers as it had been denominated. Members could join the Board on payment of an initiation fee the same as any other organization.

Mr. Stewart then withdrew his amendment, and a motion was made to organize the Board.

Mr. Stearn desired to speak on the motion, but the gentleman making it decided that it was not debatable.

Mr. Keller thought no gentleman chosen as a delegate would decline to pay his own expenses. The delegates were the parties interested as any other of the liquor dealers, and it was confining an honor upon them in choosing them to represent the trade in the coming convention.

The question was then taken on the motion to go into a permanent organization, one member voting in the affirmative and one in the negative.

The President said it was evident no permanent organization could be effected, as the narrow-minded the gentlemen present that the second resolution would not be withdrawn, as no assessments would be made on the trade if the less such an organization existed.

Mr. Bennett said he took it that every merchant desired to protect his own interests, and as the second resolution had not met with any favor he would withdraw the motion.

The President said he could not account for so little interest being manifested, and inasmuch as the meeting go into a permanent organization, when Mr. Stearn, desired to know how such a thing was to be accomplished, when the members present were not in favor of it.

Mr. Stewart here moved that the resolutions offered by Mr. Bennett be laid upon the table, and that the Chairman appoint a Committee of three, said Committee to meet on Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock, and report names for the sending of delegates to the Convention at Chicago, on the 20th of November.

The motion just stated was adopted, and the chairman appointed Messrs. Littell, Isaac Stearn and Jacob Keller as the Committee.

On motion the chairman of the meeting, Mr. A. E. Stephenson, as chairman of the meeting, and made chairman, and Mr. John F. Rotn was appointed as the fifth member of the committee. The amendment to that effect has been adopted.

Mr. Adler presented a number of bills, which were ordered to be paid.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at two o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

SOUTH SIDE CONSOLIDATION.

Meeting of the Committee—Proposed Extension of the Boundary Line.

The Committees from the several South Side Boroughs, appointed to arrange a basis of consolidation, met last evening in the Council chamber, Birmingham, James Salisbury, Esq., in the chair, and E. G. Krehan officiated as Secretary.

Present—Messrs. George Duncan, John Messer, John Murray, T. Campbell, W. Schmoize, August Ammon, W. C. Aughinbaugh.

On motion of Esq. Ammon the name of Fred. Hampe was added to the committee, to represent Lower St. Clair township.

A committee being in waiting representing Baldwin township, privilege was given it to make a statement in reference to extending the line of the proposed city, and recommending the following boundaries:

Commencing at the mouth of Beck's Run; thence along said run to Brindle's Bridge; thence along Agnew's Lane to Brownsville Road; thence westwardly by Phillips' Place to Sawmill Run; thence following said run to the Upper St. Clair and Pittsburgh Turnpike Bridge; thence by the old Washington road to the Scott line, and said line to the Ohio, being the line dividing South Pittsburgh and Monongahela Borough to the Monongahela Suspension Bridge.

On motion of Geo. Duncan the above mentioned boundaries were adopted, providing, however, that the inhabitants of the newly added districts assent to it.

On motion adjourned to meet on Thursday next at 7 o'clock.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court—Full Bench.

Court met at ten o'clock A. M. yesterday when the following cases were heard:

Clarke's appeal, Westmoreland county. Decree reserved and bill dismissed at the cost of appellant, without prejudice. Opinion by Thompson, C. J.

Stewart's executor's appeal, Westmoreland county. Decree affirmed. Opinion by Agnew, J.

Klumpp vs. Dunn, Craford county. Motion to take off case heard. Opinion by Thompson, C. J.

Amity township vs. Reed, Erie county. Judgment reversed. Opinion by Agnew, J.

Cosper vs. Erie City, Erie county. Judgment affirmed. Per curiam.

Henly et al. vs. Carson et al., Westmoreland county. Judgment reversed, and *venire facias de novo* awarded. Opinion by Williams, J.

David P. Watson, of Pittsburgh, was, on motion of Thomas C. Lazear, duly admitted and qualified to practice in this Court.

Kuntz's appeal, Westmoreland county. It was ordered that the case be recommitted to the Auditor Hazlett with directions to report the facts to this Court.

Donnelly vs. White Township Oil Company, Venango county. Error to Court of Common Pleas in error. Court declined to hear counsel.

Jurnell et al. vs. Hamilton, Lycoming county. Argued by Johnston for appellants and by Potts and Pershing contra.

Cooper vs. Altemus, Cambria county. Argued by Koplin for plaintiff in error and by Johnston contra.

Eshelman vs. Thompson, Indiana county. Argued by Weir for plaintiff in error and by Stewart, contra.

Township of Burrell, Indiana county, vs. Guardian Township, same county. Argued by Stewart for plaintiff in error and by Thompson, contra.

United States Circuit Court—Judge McCandless.

A verdict of not guilty was rendered in the case of the United States vs. Joseph Solit.

The next case taken up was that of the United States vs. Henry Wormser, Fred. Maul, J. G. Boyd, and John Megraw, plead guilty to violations of the provisions of the revenue law. Sentence suspended.

In the case of William McKim et al., the motion for a new trial was overruled.

In the case of the United States vs. Henry Eshleman, indicted for distilling whisky without having paid the special tax, a verdict of not guilty was rendered.

Court adjourned until until the morning at ten o'clock.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

The case of Abner Peebles vs. Joel Peebles et al., heretofore reported, was given to the jury this morning. Jury out.

The next case taken up was that of J. H. and C. B. Davis vs. Joseph H. Finch & Co. This was an action on book account. On trial.

Jury Panel.

Following is the trial list for to-day:

No. 147, Phelan vs. Ramaley.
No. 161, Dunseath vs. Dangerfield.
No. 179, Adams vs. Lipp.
No. 183, Kennedy & Bro. vs. Rabe.
No. 186, Smith, Bro. & Co. vs. Savage.
No. 188, Hoffman vs. Wallace's executors.
No. 191, Ihm vs. Ihm.
No. 192, Reineman et. al. vs. Adams Express Company.

U. S. District Court—Judge Hampton.

The case of Wood vs the owners steam tug "Panther," previously reported, is still on trial.

There is no material change in the trial list.

Criminal Court—Judge Mellon.

In the case of Thomas Carson, indicted for the murder of Jonathan Lee, on the Island, the jury found a verdict of guilty of voluntary manslaughter, and recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the Court.

James Stair plead guilty to an indictment for larceny and was sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and undergo an imprisonment of one hour.

James Rudspeth was indicted for selling liquor after sunset. The jury found a verdict of not guilty, but directed the defendant to pay the costs.

Henry House was tried on an indictment charging him with the larceny of a quantity of lead., Jury out.

John Walnworth was arraigned on an indictment charging him with the larceny of a picture. Jury out.

PERSONAL.—Harry Campbell, Esq., has just returned to the city from an extensive tour through Colorado Territory. He brings with him specimens of silver ore obtained from the mines owned by Pittsburghers in the neighborhood of Georgetown, together with photographic views of the locality.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

A warrant was issued for the arrest of Patrick Phillips, charged on oath of James Friel, with obtaining forty-eight dollars by false pretenses in representing that he had control of a certain number of lots in this County.

A BYRON SCANDAL.

Mary Jackson, a colored resident of Virgin alley, preferred a charge of adultery against John Byron, of Lowbside. A warrant was issued.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—This establishment was crowded to its utmost capacity last evening by the admirers of Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, and the performances, as usual, gave the greatest satisfaction. To-night and to-morrow they seem to retain all the activity and buoyancy of spirits of twenty years ago, and perform their respective parts with the same great ease originality that they will to-night for a joint benefit, when three plays will be performed, Mrs. Williams appearing in the popular piece, "Rough Diamond." Of course they will have a crowded audience.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.—There are so many good performances here that it is difficult to particularize. The Rondells on the "Iron Cradle" give a most startling and novel performance. The acrobatic feats of the Lopez infants are excellent. The female minstrel scene is also very perfect.

VARIETIES THEATER.—The performances at this house continue to please fair audiences. The company is composed of excellent artistes, who give their specialties with much spirit and manner, and of course have delighted audiences.

MASONIC HALL.—Signor Blitz announces the last two days of his stay. He will give a matinee this afternoon for the accommodation of ladies and children, and will perform in the evening as usual. To-night will be his never seen B. Itz should not miss the opportunity.

MUSEUM.—The novelties here are visited daily and nightly by admiring crowds, who find much to instruct as well as to amuse.

SELECT READINGS.—All who wish to enjoy an excellent entertainment this evening should not fail to visit the Academy of Music, and listen to the select readings by Rufus Adams. His previous readings have been very successful, and he will no doubt be greeted with a large audience to-night. The programme presented is an attractive one, and embraces the best selections.

First Avenue Fire.

Messrs. Craig Bros., brass founders, gas fitters and plumbers, on First avenue, had an outing Tuesday evening, inform us that their friends and customers can hereafter find them at No. 129 Second avenue, between Wood and Smithfield streets, where they are prepared to do all orders for all kinds of brass castings and finishing, gas and steam fitting, plumbing, etc., etc. Don't forget the place, No. 129 Second avenue.

Where to Get Them.

People who desire to obtain an excellent water cracker oyster cracker or cracker meal may obtain the best in the market by inquiring at any grocery for Marvin's. Marvin's crackers and cracker meal are confessedly the best that can be procured. At all seasons of the year you may be certain of obtaining a uniformly good article by asking for Marvin's superior water crackers. WF

The Great Vitalizer.

This title may be fairly given to a restorative which has taken precedence of all other tonic and alterative preparations for a period of nearly twenty years. During that long run HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS may be truly said to have enjoyed unrivalled popularity. Many preparations have been got up to compete with it, but they have all gone into its wake or sunk into oblivion for lack of patronage. From the first, this now world-renowned Vegetable Tonic has been both medicinally and financially successful, its business has added to the number of its friends, and the demand for it, based solely upon the experimental proofs of its excellence as a preventive and remedy, has come to have no assignable limit. The medical profession sanction and approve its use, and it is now at the head of the class of medicines to which it belongs, the admitted and unrivalled sovereign of them all. The statistics of the United States Revenue department will verify the statement that it stands alone and unapproached in the magnitude of its sales as compared with those of any other proprietory remedy advertised on this side of the Atlantic.

THE EXPLANATION of this fact may be comprised in a few words. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is at once the purest, the safest and the most potent of all vegetable tonics, and the best antidote to every variety of malarious disease. Hence it is especially adapted to the present chilling dews and unwholesome vapors.

KNOX & ORR,

Wholesale Grocers

268 Liberty Street,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Have always on hand and are receiving daily additions to a large and well selected Stock of GROCERIES, BOUGHT FOR CASH, to which the attention of Buyers is solicited. 4p

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.,)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, October, 28, 1869.

The demand for money on loan houses and banks is well maintained. Many applicants are necessarily refused on account of the scarcity of money. Borrowers are numerous, and discounts would be heavy if the ability of banks were adequate to the demand. The activity in local stocks continues. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph stock sold to-day at $20. The early completion of the line of this company to Chicago has stimulated transactions in its stock. It is a regular 10 per cent dividend stock, payable quarterly. Merchants and Manufacturers' National Bank shares were offered at 60, and 67 was bid for Allegheny.

—The decline in the price of Government bonds to-day was heavy. The weakness in the market has excited holders, who have not taken advantage of previous advances but have held on expecting a return of big prices. As the opinion in high financial circles that a much heavier decline will soon follow.

NEW YORK, October 28, 1:00 P. M.—It is exceedingly dull in Government bonds and quiet in the Philadelphia business being of such a nature as to unsettle trade. Crude here is firmly held at 24½c, and 25c is asked for delivery in October, can be bought at 24c, with little disposition to operate on the part of either buyers or sellers. November and December are quiet, but firmly held.

NEW YORK, October 28, 2 P. M.—Demand active, at full prices, 1968½c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.

OIL CITY, October 28, 12:40 P. M.—Market very quiet at 85 85c5 9c; no transactions.

PHILADELPHIA, October 28, 11 A. M.—October at 25c; November 24c; December 23c.

PHILADELPHIA, October 28, 5 P.M.—October at 25c; Sweitzer 20@22c, and Limberger 20c ₰ lb.

DRIED FRUIT.—We quote apples at 4@5c ₰ lb; cherries 12@13c ₰ lb; peaches at 9½@ 10c, and bright haives 10@13c ₰ lb.

FLOUR.—We quote new flint hominy at $4@ 6 25 ₰ bbl.

ONIONS.—Dull at $1@1 25 ₰ bush for prime to choice.

POTATOES.—Irish potatoes are nominal from store at 50@60c ₰ bushel, mostly selling at the former figure. Good to choice sweet potatoes sell at 60@65c ₰ bbl.

FEATHERS.—There is a good demand, and market firm at 56@58 for No. 1 Geese feathers, and primy—@— ₰ lb.

SALT.—Sales in a retail way at $2 00 ₰ bbl, and to the trade at $1 85 ₰ barrel.

WHISKY.—We quote highwines at $1 15; common rectified $1 18; prime rectified at $1 20@ 1 22; corn whisky $1 7½ old Monongahela, two years old, $2 25, and old Monongahela, three years old, $3 50 ₰ gal. Very old whiskies are scarce, and sell at high and nominal prices, varying from $5 00@10 ₰ gallon.

FLOUR.—There is a good supply on the market and demand but slight. Prices have still a drooping tendency. We quote good to choice winter at $6 00@6 50 ₰ bbl. Common grades are entirely nominal.

RYE FLOUR.—We quote at $6 00 ₰ bbl.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—Receipts light and selling at $4 25@5 00 ₰ cwt.

CORN MEAL.—Sales of prime to choice kiln dried at $4 00@4 25 ₰ bushel.

GRAIN.—The market is inactive. There is very little offering, and what are sold at above $1 20 ₰ bushel. White wheat is scarce and commands from $1 25@1 30. Oats are in moderate demand, with sales on the track at 60@62c, and to arrive, buyers furnishing sacks, at 48c ₰ bushel is willing.

Barley is dull and nominal, and has not changed at $1 00@1 05 for good to choice in car load lots. We quote corn on the track at 90@95c, and prime ear or yellow shelled in Elevator at $1 00 ₰ bushel. Barley is dull and irregular. The capital sales of new crop sell from $1 20@1 22 ₰ bushel, as to quality. A choice article will command near the latter quotation.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY, October 29, 1869. }

The market yesterday seemed in an unsettled state, as neither buyers or sellers were disposed to operate. Sales were few. Crude oil appeared in quantity, but, as a rule, it lacked the market, except for spot, was also a little weak but unchanged. Spot refined wasstrong. We note sales as follows:

CRUDE OIL.

1,500 bbls, Nov. 1st to 15th, (40 to 46 gravity, at 15½c
1,000 bbls, Oct. 0, 15 days (30 to 36 gravity,) at 15½c
Spot crude could have been offered freely at 15½c at the close without apparently any buyers. S. O. Hemphill, Chicago and Indiana Central, 21; Daubenspeck & Co., 21; Buhl & Co., 21; all year at 19c; November and December, 15½c.

REFINED OIL.

500 bbls, October at 35c
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We quote November and December at 33@35c.

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

PHILADELPHIA, October 28—Thursday, 1 P. M.—Philadelphia market firm; P L S to W 38c; S W 35c; crude 24c.

CLEVELAND, PA., October 28, 11:45 A. M.—Market inactive; 45 00 on check; nominal here at 25c.

PARKERSBURG, PA., October 28, 12 M.—Market firm; refined active, asking 35 55@5 60; offering 35 55.

PITTSBURGH, PA., October 28, 12:30 P. M.—Market quiet and steady at 24c.

TITUSVILLE, October 28, 12:30 P. M.—Market quiet but firm; we ask an advance. There have been transactions made quietly to-day, on private terms.

NEW YORK, October 28, 1:00 P. M.—It is exceedingly dull in Government bonds and quiet in the Philadelphia business being of such a nature as to unsettle trade. Crude here is firmly held at 24½c, and 25c is asked for delivery in October, can be bought at 24c, with little disposition to operate on the part of either buyers or sellers. November and December are quiet, but firmly held.

NEW YORK, October 28, 2 P. M.—Demand active, at full prices, 1968½c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.

OIL CITY, PA., October 28, 12:40 P. M.—Market very quiet at 85 85c5 9c; no transactions.

PHILADELPHIA, October 28, 11 A. M.—October at 25c; Sweitzer 20@22c, and Limberger 20c ₰ lb.

DRIED FRUIT.—We quote apples at 4@5c ₰ lb; cherries 12@13c ₰ lb; peaches at 9½@ 10c, and bright haives 10@13c ₰ lb.

FLOUR.—We quote new flint hominy at $4@ 6 25 ₰ bbl.

ONIONS.—Dull at $1@1 25 ₰ bush for prime to choice.

POTATOES.—Irish potatoes are nominal from store at 50@60c ₰ bushel, mostly selling at the former figure. Good to choice sweet potatoes sell at 60@65c ₰ bbl.

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TITUSVILLE, October 28, 12:30 P. M.—Market quiet but firm; we ask an advance. There have been transactions made quietly to-day, on private terms.

—In the price of Government bonds to-day was heavy. The weakness in the market has excited holders, who have not taken advantage of previous advances but have held on expecting a return of big prices. As the opinion in high financial circles that a much heavier decline will soon follow.

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MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, October 28, 1869.

EASTERN EXCHANGE.—Firm at ¼ premium selling, and ½ premium buying.

FLOUR.—Fairly active and lower at $4 12½@6 30 for spring extras.

WHEAT.—Dull and 1@2c lower; sales No 2 at 92½c 93c, closing at 92½@93c; this afternoon market dull and unsettled at 91c, seller year, 93c seller, 90c buyer November.

CORN.—Quiet and a shade more active; sales of No 2 at 65@65½c; rejected at 64@65c; closing at 64½@ 65c; this afternoon market dull at 64½c seller, 65c buyer October.

OATS.—Dull and lower at 38@38½c for No 2; 37½c for rejected, closing at 38@38½c for No 2.

RYE.—Dull and 2@3c lower; sales of No 1 at 70@72c; No 2 at 68@69c; rejected at 65@66c.

BARLEY.—Dull; nominal and 2@3c lower, closing at 82@83c for No 2.

HIGHWINES.—Quiet at $1 09@1 11, closing nominal at $1 09.

PORK.—Higher; 10c for common to prime Cabs.

PROVISIONS.—Quiet. Mess Pork $19 00 for old, $20 00 for new. Lard 16½c for old, 16½c for new. Dry Salted Meats 16½c for old, 16½c for new. Shoulders 15½c. Hams 18@19c. Bacon 17½c for shoulders, 20c for clear sides. Hogs $8 50@8 60 for prime to choice, $8 75@9 00 for extra. Cattle $5 00@6 00 for cows and light steers.

WHISKY.—Dull and lower; sales here for medium at $9 @9 10 in bond for 3 o'clock.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, October 28.—Cotton quiet and drooping; sales 1,000 bales; middling uplands 29½c. Flour—Receipts 6,618 barrels; flour 5c lower; sales 10,000 barrels; State $6 75@8 25; Ohio $7 00@9 75; extra $8 75@8 25 for extra State and $9 00@9 75 for round hoop Ohio; $8 25@8 75 for extra St. Louis; $8 75@9 75 for extra Western; $9 00@9 75 for extra Genesee. Rye flour quiet; sales of 200 barrels at $7 75@ 8 10. Corn meal dull. Wheat—In fair request; sales of 200 barrels western at $1 21@1 24, free, chiefly at $1 24; Chicago spring $1 24; Milwaukee club $1 26; red winter, and 10@20 lower; sales 81,000 bushels at $1 22@ 1 26 for No 2 spring; $1 26@1 27 for No 2 red and similar western; $1 30@1 40 for white Michigan. Rye dull at $1 08@1 09. Barley dull and unchanged; rejected State at $1 23@1 30. Barley malt quiet; sales 16 bushels Canada private terms. Corn—Receipts 36,000 bushels; corn opened a shade better and closed dull and heavy; sales 60,000 bushels at 80@81c for new; $1 01@1 02 for unsound; mixed western $1 06@1 10 for old; $1 01@1 02 for new; white Southern $1 06@1 10. Oats—Receipts 18,000 bushels; dull and heavy; sales 10,000 bushels at $1 22@1 30. Barley quiet; sales 3,000 bushels at 90@95c. Beef quiet and unchanged. Pork dull and heavy; sales 100 bbls at $19 50@19 75 for new mess; $19 25 for old mess; $18 50@18 75 for prime mess; $18 25@18 50 for prime. Beef hams quiet and unchanged. Cut meats dull and unchanged. Middles quiet and unchanged. Lard dull and heavy; sales 200 tierces at 16½@16¾c for prime steam. Eggs steady and unchanged.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, October 28.—The dry goods market is extremely quiet for most classes of textile goods, yet prices are without important change. The jobbing paper cambrics, which are reduced from 11c to 10c, 12½c to 11c, and 13c to 12c ₰ yard. Unbleached and unbleached cottons are in steady and moderate demand. Print cloths are in fair request, buyers feel as if the various articles had touched bottom. Printing cloths are higher.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, October 28.—Flour market steady and unchanged. Corn—no receipts; holders firm; No. 1 offered at 80c; No. 2 at 75c. Oats—No. 2 receipts light, firmer at 38c for No. 1 State. Rye steady and quiet; No. 1 held 80@82c. No. 2 96c. Barley firmer; good, market quiet; State $1 00@1 25; Canada $1 20@ 1 35. Pittsburgh coarse grain—Corn 80@85c. Oats for prime light straw to white; 29@29½c for standard in large lots; small lots 29½c advance; crude firm at 66 60.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, October 28.—Flour neglected. Wheat inactive and lower; No. 1 Chicago Spring $1 30. Corn in good demand; sales 40,000 bush at 76½@78c; held high for prime at the close for yellow. Oats quiet and firm; sales 11,000 bush No. 1 at 48½c for western and Ohio; held at 49@50c. Barley dull and easy; quoted at $1 08@1 10 for State and Canada. Pork, lard and high wines dull and unchanged.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, October 28.—Flour dull. Wheat steady; sales 5,000 bush Green Bay (del